

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVII, No. 93.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2439.

ANOTHER MOVE BY AUSTIN

Tried to Enter the Auditor's Office.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Auditor H. C. Austin made another ineffectual attempt to gain possession of his office and books yesterday. Armed with the writ of mandamus, which had previously been served by Bailiff Ellis, Austin, with his attorney, C. W. Ashford, called upon Acting Auditor Meyers yesterday afternoon to deliver up the office, but the attorney was refused his request, and the Auditor's way to the office was barred by four stalwart policemen. Judge Gear will be asked to again cite the Deputy Auditor, High Sheriff and four policemen for contempt of court, and under his previous ruling they are now liable to punishment for disobeying the mandates of the court. If, however, the second judge does attempt to act, the supreme court will be asked to prohibit him from further proceeding with the case pending a decision upon the appeal which has already been taken.

Austin did not attempt to secure service of the writ through the High Sheriff, but secured service through Ellis, who, under the Humphreys bailiff act, is given the same powers as a sheriff.

Ashford secured copies of the writ of mandamus from Judge Gear shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and these were certified to by Clerk J. A. Thompson. One of the copies had been made part of the court files, having been introduced in evidence by the Attorney General at the hearing of the contempt cases, but it was withdrawn by Gear and signed for service. Bailiff Ellis served the writ of mandamus upon Deputy Auditor Meyers before 3 o'clock by showing the original order and giving him a copy. Meyers accepted service upon the advice of Deputy Attorney General Cathcart, and Ellis then presented a similar copy to High Sheriff Brown. Attorney General Dole is not in the city, and the copy was unserved, with the return that he could not be found.

It was nearly 4 o'clock before any attempt to actually carry out the writ of mandamus was made. Austin entered the building with Attorney Ashford and was allowed to go up stairs, one of the officers following. The two men approached the door of the Auditor's office together, but the four policemen lined up in front of the entrance and in the way of Austin, permitting only the attorney to go inside. Brown, Elvin and McDuffie, with the native policemen, were all lined up at the door barring the way. Austin, however, made no attempt to force his way in. Ashford asked Deputy Auditor Meyers if he had been served with the writ, and received an affirmative reply. He then wanted to know if Meyers intended to obey the mandate, to which the latter replied that he would make due and proper return to the service as soon as possible. The attorney then retired, first, however, making a demand upon the policemen for admission for Austin. Upon this being refused he secured the names of all



THE KAUAI POLO TEAM.

(Advertiser Photo.)

HARD riding Kaulians scored a triumph over the game and improved Hilo Polo team yesterday afternoon at Kapiolani Park, by the score of 18 to 14. This score was piled up by straight driving, the most fearless riding and consistent taking advantage of opportunities, there being represented in it seventeen goals and an extra count for safety drives and one foul. The play was not high class polo perhaps, but taking into account the lack of experience at the game of the men and animals, it was altogether a highly creditable exhibition.

The victory of Kauai makes the game which is to cap the tournament one of the utmost interest to all who enjoy the spectacle of eight men with their fast mounts contending over a little white ball, on a field which offers opportunity for long drives and some speedy going. If Maui could beat Kauai almost two to one, and Kauai could beat Hilo by even a higher average score than did Oahu, the forecasters believe the men from the Valley Isle have a more than fair chance to beat the local defenders of the championship title. But much in a polo game depends upon the defense of the weaker team, and just as Kauai did not make as fine a showing against the four officers, with the intention of having them cited for contempt of court. No citation had been issued by Judge Gear yesterday afternoon, though this will probably be done on Saturday morning, unless in the meantime the second judge changes his mind as regards the force of an appeal to the supreme court. If the citation is issued, Chief Justice Frear will no doubt be asked for a writ of prohibition to restrain Judge Gear from further proceeding with the attempt to enforce the mandamus writ pending the decision on appeal. Cathcart claims that the appeal does stay further action, despite the ruling of the second judge, and it will be upon this question that the matter will first be presented to the supreme court.

KAUAI POLO TEAM IS CONSOLATION WINNER

the game with the Rainy City folk as against the Canaries, it is safely argued, also that Oahu will play a better and faster game against the winners of Tuesday's second contest.

Again Prouty was the bright particular star of the Hilo men, but he had better support, in that each man of his team seemed to be improved by the bucking against the faster Oahu players. Guard was more in evidence and Kennedy more frequently carried the ball down field, while Dr. Irwin rode better and more frequently stopped the rushes of the red men than when against the local force. But the percentage of misses was too high to give a fair chance of winning. Irwin frequently when at fair speed only failed of the stroke, and these misses almost always were costly.

Kauai was riding as fast and many thought as recklessly yesterday as on Tuesday, and, too, was just as dependent upon driving as then, for there was very little riding off. Peter Melina on more than one occasion did handle his man, but more frequently the attention of the players was given exclusively to the ball and then a miss meant turning the sphere over to the man who was following on. C. H. Rice divided the honors with his brother Arthur on sure hitting and riding off play. The brothers played with decision and their stroking was fairly true. To the Melina brothers belongs much of the spectacular portion of the game, for they rode fast and well, and they frequently made long and difficult strokes which won for them the plaudits of the crowd.

So much for the individual plays. The crowd which watched them was a record turnout for a polo game. The sides of the field were lined with carriages and the benches provided for those who came from the Rapid Transit and trams were comfortably filled. There were, too, many riding parties and the spectacle of all varieties of carriages, drags and coaches, filled and covered with brightly dressed ladies made the scene one which has seldom been equaled here. The crowd was augmented when the football devotees arrived and the length of the game, while it caused many to take their departure before the end of the contest, did not deter several hundred people from staying through the entire match.

The gameness of the Hawaii team, in playing their hardest polo when they surely had little chance of success, won

for them many friends, and several horses which are not to be played in the game of Saturday, were placed at their disposal by members of the Maui and local teams. Their own animals seemed to be in fine fettle too, and more than once managed to run down the famous Gypsy failing to carry Rice away from Irwin and Prouty on some tame dashes.

Kauai got into the game at the very start, C. Rice getting the sphere out of the scrimmage and within the first minute of play scoring the initial goal. When the ball was sent out of the scrimmage the second time Prouty got it and drove well, but missing, the Melinas drove down field and Solomon counted the second point. The third was harder, as Prouty stopped a goal when Melina had it all but won and Kennedy made a very clever back hand stop on the second try. A. Rice got the ball out and driving to Solomon Melina the third tally was counted handily. There was plenty of scrimmage in the next try and Irwin had to take a safety right in front of the goal to save it. Prouty drove hard from behind and Guard and Kennedy assisted to get the ball almost to the goal, but A. Rice centered and then followed on right down field toward the goal for the fourth. Peter Melina made the shot which counted next, a long and straight drive which Prouty failed to stop. The last count of the period was made when Rice got the ball from a scrimmage right in front of the posts and Melina drove it through. In the last mixup for cross riding Hawaii incurred a penalty of a half point and the score was 64 to 0.

A. Rice got the ball down field out of the scrimmage to open the second period and when the sphere hit the post Melina pushed it through amid cheers. Kennedy showed fine riding form in the next mix and Prouty carried the ball the length of the field assisted by Irwin and Kennedy. On the drive out A. Rice got control and drove cleverly, S. Melina catching the ball for a splendid cross stroke which netted the eighth count. It took three strokes for C. H. Rice to get the next but the tenth was won only after some fine play on the part of the Hilo men, Prouty catching the ball and saving a clean goal. A. Rice got the ball however and carried it through. In the next scrimmage Kauai had to take a safety the first mark

of which they are composed." The story of Hawaii's independence is interesting. Prof. Alexander states that matters leading up to the recognition of independence began to shape themselves sometime previous to 1843. In February, 1842, Sir George Simpson and Dr. McLaughlin, officials in the service of the Hudson Bay Company,

FIFTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF HAWAII'S INDEPENDENCE

Today marks the fifty-ninth anniversary of the independence of Hawaii and it is a day of special importance to the Hawaiians. The day commemorates the compact of England and France on November 28, 1843, "to consider the Sandwich Islands as an independent state; and never to take possession, neither directly or under any other form, of any part of the ter-

ritory of which they are composed." The story of Hawaii's independence is interesting. Prof. Alexander states that matters leading up to the recognition of independence began to shape themselves sometime previous to 1843. In February, 1842, Sir George Simpson and Dr. McLaughlin, officials in the service of the Hudson Bay Company,

(Continued on Page 5.)

SENATE TO MEET SATURDAY

(From Thursday's Daily.)

It took no more than ten minutes for the Senate to consider its business and adjourn yesterday. There was no message and no report from either of the committees of the body, and consequently the members did not want to stay. The adjournment was taken until Saturday morning, owing to the fact that today is Thanksgiving and tomorrow is Hawaiian Independence Day.

The illness of Senator Paris, who was unable to attend the sessions of yesterday, will delay the work of such committees as he is on, but it is thought he will be on hand early in the next week. There will be probably nothing of importance until that time.

There have been many conferences recently over the question of appointments, but as yet no slate has been prepared, and the people who have been in their bonnets have a fair field for work. The declaration of M. P. Robinson, who some weeks ago refused to have his name mentioned for the Treasury, has been reaffirmed and there are now several candidates for the place.

CELEBRATION YEARS AGO

Thanksgiving days in years long gone by in Honolulu were celebrated with as much interest as today. Essentially an American community in interests, the day was observed by the closing of stores, flags displayed, and patriotic services held in the churches. Luau and picnics were a great feature. Thirty years ago yesterday, Honolulu listened in the old Fort street church to the reading of the Thanksgiving proclamation of President Grant. The Weekly Advertiser of November 30, 1872, speaks of a double holiday celebration held on Thursday, November 28, as follows:

"Of last Thursday, when our citizens celebrated Hawaiian independence, and joined in the American Thanksgiving at the same time—passed off, as do all holidays of late in Honolulu, very quietly. As early as 10 o'clock most of the stores and places of business were closed, and the flags were displayed from the various flagstaffs throughout the city and from the shipping in the harbor. At 12 o'clock a salute was fired from the battery on Punchbowl. A large concourse of American citizens and residents of other nationalities assembled at Fort Street Church, and listened to an eloquent discourse by the Rev. Dr. Damon, wherein the exalted position among the other nations of the earth to which the United States have arrived, was particularly dwelt upon.

At St. Andrew's Temporary Cathedral, Bishop Willis held a Thanksgiving service, and preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion. In both places of worship President Grant's brief but most fittingly worded proclamation was read. Services were also held at Kawaiahua church by the Rev. H. H. Parker, and the Sabbath School children marched in procession through the streets, afterwards partaking with their parents and teachers of a native feast. During the day the Honolulu Rifles marched to Kulaokahua plains, where they encamped and enjoyed a picnic and amused themselves at target practice. There were various luau and picnics in the vicinity of the city, and horse-riding was extensively indulged in. But little drunkenness was perceptible within the limits of the city, whatever may have been going on outside.

PRESIDENT'S THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

According to the yearly custom of our people it falls upon the President at this season to appoint a day of festival and thanksgiving to God.

Over a century and a quarter has passed since this country took its place among the nations of the earth and during that time we have had on the whole more to be thankful for than has fallen to the lot of any other people. Generation after generation has grown to manhood and passed away. Each has to bear its peculiar burdens; each to face its special crisis, and each has known years of grim trial, when the country was menaced by malice, domestic or foreign, when the hand of the Lord was heavy upon it in drought or flood or pestilence, when in bodily distress and anguish of soul it paid the penalty of folly and a forward heart. Nevertheless, decade by decade, we have struggled onward and upward, and we nationally enjoy well-being and under the favor of the Most High we are striving earnestly to achieve moral and spiritual uplifting. The year that has just closed has been one of peace and of overflowing plenty. Rarely has any people enjoyed greater prosperity than we are now enjoying. For this we render heartfelt and solemn thanks to the Giver of Good, and we seek to praise him not by words only, but by deeds, by the way in which we do our duty to ourselves and to our fellow men.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving Thursday, the 27th of the coming November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks unto Almighty God for the manifold blessings of the past year.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the City of Washington, this 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-seventh.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President: JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

FIRST THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

"As the business of the year is now drawing toward a conclusion, we are reminded, according to the laudable usage of the Province, to join together in a grateful acknowledgment of the manifold mercies of the Divine Providence conferred upon us in the passing Year. Wherefore, I have thought to appoint, and I do, with the advice of His Majesty's Council, appoint Thursday, the Third Day of December next, to be a day of public Thanksgiving, that we may thereupon with one heart and voice return our most humble Thanks to Almighty God for the gracious Dispensations of His Providence since the last religious Anniversary of this kind, and especially for—that He has been pleased to preserve and maintain our most gracious Sovereign, King George, in Health and Wealth, in Peace and Honor, and to extend the Blessings of his Government to the remotest part of his Dominions; that He hath been pleased to bless and preserve our gracious Queen Charlotte, their Royal Highnesses, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Dowager of Wales, and all the Royal family, and, by the frequent increase of the Royal Issue, to assure us the Continuation of the Blessings which we derive from that illustrious House; that He hath been pleased to prosper the whole British Empire by the Preservation of Peace, the Increase of Trade, and the opening of new Sources of National Wealth; and now particularly that He hath been pleased to favor the people of this Province with healthy and kindly Seasons, and to bless the Labour of their Hands with a Sufficiency of the Produce of the Earth and of the Sea.

"And I do exhort all Ministers of the Gospel, with their several Congregations, within this Province, that they assemble on the said Day in a solemn manner to return their most humble thanks to Almighty God for these and all other of His Mercies vouchsafed unto us, and to beseech Him, notwithstanding our Unworthiness, to continue His gracious Providence over us. And I command and enjoin all Magistrates and Civil Officers to see that the said Day be observed as a Day set apart for religious worship, and that no servile Labour be performed thereon.

"Given at the Council Chamber in Boston the Fourth Day of November, 1767, in the Eighth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

"By His Excellency's Command, FRA. BERNARD, A. Oliver, Sec'y.

SENATORS WORKING ON BOOKS

Committees Seek For All the Facts.

While the Senate committees are hard at work upon their various investigations of the departments there seems little chance that any conclusions will be reached during the present week, but that all will go over until the third week of the session. The reports are not so nearly ready, according to one Senator, that they may be brought in very quickly, and there has been added a new investigation in the shape of an inquiry into the Health office, which may work delay in the consideration of other affairs.

A new element was added yesterday by the adoption of a resolution presented by Senator Achi, calling for a committee of five for the framing of bills for city and county government, for submission to the Senate at its regular session. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the Senate in special Session is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of five to prepare a County Act and a general Municipal Government Act to be introduced at the next regular session of the Legislature.

Immediately upon the introduction of the resolution the debate, which took up nearly all the morning session, began. Senator Baldwin took the ground that since the Senate had been called for a specific purpose it was not proper to now interject such matter into the business of the body.

Kalaauokalani in seconding the motion thought it was perfectly proper, which brought Senator Baldwin to his feet again. He said nothing could be done in conflict with the spirit of the call of the Governor, but Achi declared that there was no specific purpose that could be urged. He said any business that might be brought up was pertinent now and declared that if the Senate waited until the regular session it would not be possible to pass any municipal legislation. Every party had declared for it and it must not be that the promises be unfulfilled.

Baldwin, disclaiming that there was any desire on his part to fight the resolution because he was opposed to its object, and saying on the other hand that he opposed it simply because it was not the proper time for such action, said that the desire seemed to be to get the work into official hands that the government might pay all the bills connected with the drawing up of the measures. This he said might easily raise a question as to appropriations with the House. That body might well refuse to concur in any appropriation for the purpose. He contended that the proper way was to appoint a joint committee.

Senator Achi here returned to the charge, reading the proclamation of the Governor, laying stress upon the words "Such public business as may be brought before it." He said he had as much right as the Governor to claim knowledge of what was for the good of the public. Senator Kalua here offered an amendment, to the effect that the committee consist of two Republicans and three Home Rulers, saying the majority would have the chairman and another member, who might overtop the three minority members.

McCandless opposed Achi's motion, saying the session had a specific object and that it should limit the work of the session. He said every party was pledged to its object and that each was now framing bills for the purpose and there would be plenty of material upon which to work. The matter ended with a little personal talk and then, the previous question being ordered, the motion passed by seven to six, Achi voting with the five Home Rulers and one Democrat, the other Republicans voting solidly against the resolution.

Senator McCandless then introduced the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President of the Senate, to investigate the affairs, business and conditions of the Board of Health of the Territory of Hawaii.

This passed without dissent and Senators Baldwin, Dickey and Woods were named on the committee.

The appointments to minor offices were then taken up and Senator Baldwin moved their confirmation, upon which a counter motion was made to refer them to the various committees. Senator Achi recommended that the Advertiser, containing the lists, be purchased for the members and committees, thus saving the cost of having new lists made, and upon concurrence, the Senate adjourned until this morning.

Davis-Richardson Wedding.

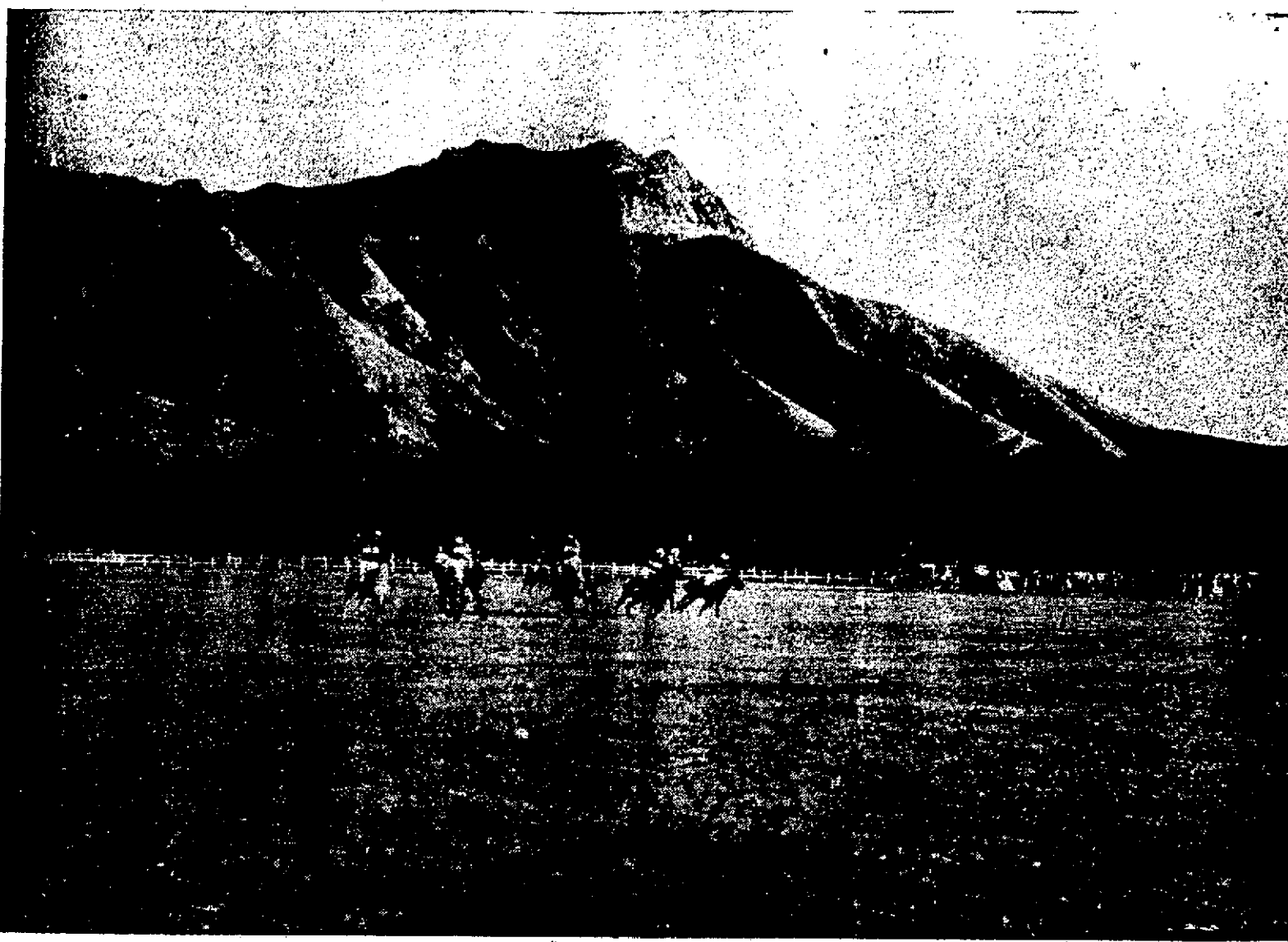
Mrs. Isabel Lyons Davis, daughter of Professor Curtis J. Lyons, and Mr. Arthur W. Richardson of Hilo, were quietly married Monday afternoon by the Rev. John P. Erdman and left for their home in Hilo by yesterday's steamer.

Mr. Richardson is a kamaaina and has been for years one of the leading employees of Harkfield & Co. in Hilo. He is a brother of Mrs. Geo. W. Smith of this city. Mrs. Davis is also well and favorably known, having been born and brought up here.

Rev. V. H. Kiteat will leave for his new charge in New Zealand December 17th. He will be located about one hundred miles from Wellington.

J. B. Atherton is reported as being much improved in health.

OAHU AND MAUI WIN AT POLO FROM THE HAWAII AND KAUAI TEAMS



THE POLO FIELD AND THE PLAYERS AT THE GAME.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The Blue and White floats above the Pink and Green and the Canary and Black above the Red and White, for the Oahu and Maui polo teams won the first of the series of contests which will mark the tournament of the week. The games played at Kapiolani park yesterday in the presence of several hundred spectators were variable, the first being as uneven as was the second close and full of interest. Oahu scored 22 times against Hawaii's two and Maui counted up nine to Kauai's five and one-half.

No more auspicious opening of a series of games could have been effected than that of yesterday afternoon. True that when the games were just about to open, there was delay owing to the fact that the rains which had threatened all day, descended and made the field slippery, causing some trouble in the first period of the first game, but it was not for long, and when the sun had again come out the ground dried up all the better and later sections of the opening contest and the second one were put through under conditions which were close to ideal.

It was a fine group of sightseers which collected about the limit lines to witness the game. First came the devotees of the sport who got together as early as possible, and secured the best places along the rails for their carriages. Then later came society, somewhat dampened by the downpour which was more pronounced down town, but all enthusiastic for the game, and ready to enjoy its spectacular features. Everyone was there. The lines of carriages extended from the fence to the fence again on the Diamond Head side of the field, and there were few vacancies on the city side, except at the far end of the field. The crowd came in single and double carriages, surreys and drags and finally the Dillingham coach with a party of Kauai rooters was added to the lined up list along the fence.

There was a story which was laughed at a deal during the afternoon as to how seriously the rainfall affected the coaching party, for according to those who said they knew, the young ladies who made the trip had to desert their top side seats and seek dry quarters inside during the journey. But their enthusiasm was not dampened for they entered with horns blowing and every time the Kauai men scored or did a fine piece of playing their cheers were heard across the field. And the applause was unstinted for all the visitors came in for their share of praise for good work, and this means a great deal of all the play for each man in the game did his work and deserves credit for putting up game and hard play.

While the scores were against Kauai and Hawaii, there were play points where the enthusiasm was unbounded for the young men who gave such opposition to the older teams. Too much praise cannot be given to the men of the Kauai team, for they put up as hard and fast a game as could have been wished by the heartiest well wisher of the sport. Trained among themselves, playing with two on a side and consequently comparatively unused to the line-up which makes the game of four, they outplayed the Maui experts during the first half of the game, being beaten by superior experience and unerring stick work on the part of the Valley Isle men.

For spectacular features the second game must outrank the first. There has never before been seen such polo played on a local field, and such a collection of fine horses has not been made in the history of the game. The Oahu and Hawaii teams, mounted entirely on native ponies, presented no such line-up of horses as those of Maui and Kauai, and the play was faster and better in many ways, because of the superior quality of the horse flesh.

The cracks of Frank Baldwin's stable were easily the equine stars of the day. Foxy Grandpa and Tom Thumb played with a vigor and spirit which was remarkable, each in turn carrying the rider along through the field and after the ball on a long drive with phenomenal speed. Not at all that there was a poor horse in the outfit against them, for the Rice ponies, such as Pickaninny, are fast and quick to start, but they were outclassed by the imported stock. It would be hard to name stars, in the first game, so fast were Derby, Puuloa, Puck, Cocktail and Hakulani, and in turn Lady and Patch showed fine speed and some knowledge of the play.

In the first game the play of Prouty stood out all the more from the fact that his mounts and his stick work combined to make him the star of his team. The play called for his presence to make it above the ordinary, as the young men on the team were addicted to missing at critical moments and against Dole and Dillingham they could do little in the way of riding off. Dr. Irwin played a good game, but Judd was on him all the time and kept him out of the play much of the time. Kennedy once or twice made fine drives but Guard was not up to form, and only occasionally showed the game that should have been put up against such players as the blue and white men.

Not a member of the local team but made a fine exhibition of the game. If there could be any criticism it would be of the tendency to bunch, but the men formed well during much of the game, and gave more attention to their position play than usual in practice. Dillingham hit finely, and was much of the time after the ball, Dole making some of the finest drives and Shingle showing precision of play and fast work in getting the ball out of scrimmages, and sending it along for excellent gains. Judd devoted himself to the play of his position but on more than one occasion he went to the front and sent the ball half way down the field where it was handled by the backs.

Frank Baldwin is the hardest hitter that has been seen here, but the short field seemed to trouble him in his play, for he did not have the room to ride clear away from his field and then shoot the goals, often driving off over the line with two strokes down field. Frank Baldwin played his position well, being one of the reliable men of the team, several times adding a star stop or drive. Wilbur was the accurate place hitter, getting the most of the difficult goals and showing a fine eye for crossing. Von Tempesky was indefatigable, saving the goal more than once by his hard drives and hard riding. He was in several mixups and it was little short of wonderful that there were no accidents in the last game for the riding was fast and in more than one instance almost reckless.

The Melina brothers played a consistent game, and their riding was a display well worth going to see. They handled the stick with vigor, lacking something in precision, but their play was so spontaneous and hearty that given time and experience they should make men of the first rank. C. H. Rice played the most skillful game for that team and Arthur Rice was little behind him. The greatest fault of the team was their tendency to bunch, there being seldom a man out riding off the back of the Mauis. This is due perhaps to the fact that the men learned the game without having another four against which to play. This will be remedied next year, for the Spaldings, of Kealia, contemplate getting into the game and this will give Kauai two teams from which to choose and a local play for shining up.

The play began with the Hawaii and Oahu teams on the field, Atkinson out in place of Dole, whose arrival was delayed. When the ball was put into play Shingle crossed it out of the scrimmage and Dillingham with two strokes drove it through the goal posts. Prouty and Guard got the ball on the second scrimmage and carried it down field missing the goal. Dillingham sending it out and following on for the entire length of the field and after some brilliant cross fire the Oahu captain scored again. The first Hawaii goal was driven

well by Prouty, his plating following Kennedy's center shot. Dillingham, Atkinson and Shingle each captured goals, and then Dole got on the field and with some fine driving scored the sixth time for his side, the period thus closing.

The opening of the second period was marked by some fine exchanges and stops, Shingle getting the ball out of the scrimmage and driving it across the line for the first goal. Dillingham carried the sphere the next time only to lose it close to the line, where Guard hit for a safety. The play was duplicated a moment later when Kennedy took a safety after Dole's long drive. Judd, twice, Shingle and Dillingham, each drive for goals from the center of the field, after some clever play during the remainder of the period.

Judd opened the third portion of play with a goal in two shots from the opening, and Guard scored the second and last time for his team following one of Prouty's long drives out of scrimmage.

With the score fifteen to two, there was less hard work during the fourth period, the Hawaii horses being somewhat tired. Each of the Oahu men took a hand in the goal making and piled up seven points, after some practice work in cross driving, centering and long shooting for the posts. The team play of the winners was better as the play went on and they were able to work at will. Once Judd in riding off Kennedy found his horse tripping and could not prevent the fall with him, Kennedy going over and his horse falling upon him in the bunch. Both escaped unhurt. The game closed, amid cheers for both teams, with the score 22 to 2.

There was a deal of applause for both Maui and Kauai as the men came on the field. Each team brought out its best horses, Frank Baldwin being on Foxy Grandpa and von Tempesky on Jubilee. The warming up was fast and there seemed a chance for fine work. As soon as the ball was out the Kauai men got it and worked it down the field, where Peter Melina drove it through the goal, after a fine exhibition of team play by all the men in red. There were shouts of approval for the young Hawaiian and these were seconded a moment later when Wilbur got the ball out of the bunch and with three strokes well placed, scored the first goal for the canary. From this time the play was even more rapid but the driving was more erratic. Several times Frank Baldwin got the ball and rode away from the field driving it straight for the end only to have it go wide of the goal. At length a drive to von Tempesky was cleverly stopped and just as finely taken away by Charles Rice, who sent the ball to Solomon Melina who scored the second goal. There was only 35 seconds taken in the making of the next count. Rice driving the ball all the way and riding through the field. Maui started off better in the second, F. Baldwin driving the ball through the goal posts in 18 seconds of play, F. Baldwin adding the second count within a minute after the return. Shortly after Wilbur had to take a safety and, A. Rice got the ball out of the next scrimmage and sent it to Peter Melina, who drove it through for a count. This left the score with the game half done at 4 to 4, in favor of Kauai.

Maui began to show here the advantage of long acquaintance with the game, the team playing excellently together and the speed of the ponies making it possible for the men to score twice to Kauai's once. In the last try there was just as fine an exhibition of the game, but the Mauites won in on their superior driving, the game ending with the score 9 to 5.

The arrangements for the play could not have been better, the men finding their paddocks convenient and the officials ready to keep things moving all the time. Von Tempesky claimed fouls in the closing periods but they were not allowed.

The receipts for the day were above \$120, which is considered excellent. The men who made the day's sports so successful were:

Tournament Committee: W. F. Dillingham, chairman; R. W. Shingle, finance; C. W. Dickey, secretary; G. P. Wilder, transportation; Albert F. Judd, equipment.

Tournament Officials: Master of the horse, G. P. Wilder; masters of the field, Prince Kuhio and C. W. Dickey; referee and recorder, Allan Dunn; umpires, George Angus and F. B. Damon; linesmen, George H. Brown, Cushman Carter, Harold Castle and Walter Macfarlane.

Timekeeper and Scorer: J. P. Erdman. The game for tomorrow is called the consolation match, as it will be between the Kauai and Hawaii teams. This will make a fast game, though on their showing yesterday the Kauai men have a shade the best of the argument. The game will commence at 3:30 o'clock, so that there will be plenty of time for the players to get together after the football game, which will draw many of the people who are enthusiastic over both sports.

A Piece of Flannel, dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is better than any plaster for lame back or pains in the side or chest. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is a liniment that has no superior. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Furniture

Some of our new stock for the Christmas trade is now on hand, including the following:

"MORRIS RECLINING CHAIRS" in Mahogany, Golden Oak, Flemish and Weathered Oak; CUSHIONS in Leather; TAPESTRY and VELOUR LOUNGES and BOX COUCHES in many styles.

FOLDING SCREENS in the latest pattern of Art Burlap.

Rugs

Our stock of Rugs is not limited to the American makes only. We keep some of the best products of foreign manufacture.

MUSIC CASES, LADIES' DESKS, SECRETARY BOOK CASES, LIBRARY BOOK CASES.

On the last steamer we received a shipment of the famous

Phoenix Brass Filled Beadsteads

In all the latest colors and designs.

GENUINE SCOTCH LINOLEUM, in both inlaid and printed.

WINDOW SHADES of all sizes.

UPHOLSTERY and REPAIRING orders promptly attended to.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Streets.

Phone Main 111.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Bark "NUUANU" Sailing from NEW YORK to HONOLULU About Dec. 15. For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston. OR C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED, HONOLULU.

OUR STANDARD We Stand By It

Columbias and Clevelands

in the bicycle line. They have been standard for years and are still at the head.

Our stock is most complete and we have a full line of Sundries and extra parts and our fully equipped shop is always ready to undertake any sort of repairs.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

CORNER PORT AND KING STREETS.

The Half

has never been told of the excellent tonic properties and delightful flavor of

Primo Lager

Order a case from the brewery. Telephone Main 841.

BOYD SAYS NOT GUILTY

Is Trying Now to Delay His Trial.

(From Wednesday's dolly.)

James H. Boyd entered pleas of not guilty yesterday to all three of the indictments preferred against him by the grand jury, for embezzlement of government funds. To the third indictment in which Boyd was alleged to have taken \$1700 of the moneys belonging to the Republic of Hawaii, while acting as chief clerk of the department of the Interior a demurrer was entered. The demurrer was to the effect that the indictment did not state facts sufficient for cause of complaint under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, though Humphreys stated that he himself did not have much faith in his plea.

The trial of the cases will hardly be reached at the present term, though the government is anxious to proceed. The defendants are said to be desirous of interposing as many objections as possible in an effort to delay the trial beyond the present term of court. Judge Gear will preside at the next term of court which does not meet until February 2d. Gear, it is said, intends to sit alone, even though the legislature does not amend the law as regards the holding of circuit court terms concurrently, but he will not assign cases to the other judges. It is the belief of some attorneys that if this is done, the other judges could call juries and their actions would have as much weight as that of the presiding judge. The question has not been submitted to the Supreme Court, the attorneys in the case in which the matter arises being not anxious to press the matter, apparently.

Boyd would much rather have his case heard by Judge Gear than De Bolt, who does not have such a fondness for technicalities in the trial of a criminal case.

TAX OFFICE CASE.

The first of the tax office cases was begun yesterday before Judge De Bolt, but a jury had not been secured at the hour of adjournment last evening. Two special venues were sent out, but at the close of court only ten jurors had been obtained for the trial of the case, with eight more challenges still to be exercised by the defendant. The indictment is against Alec. Thompson and Jos. Woodward jointly, but upon action of the Territory the cases were separated, it being the impression that a nolle prosequi is to be entered as to Woodward. This is borne out by the statement of Deputy Attorney General Douthitt that Woodward would appear as a witness for the government. Judge De Bolt stated that he would not allow the testimony of Woodward with a case still hanging over his head, and it may be necessary to dismiss the one charge in order to secure his testimony. Some sensational developments are promised from both sides, if evidence is allowed aside from the mere statement as to the two personal tax collections of five dollars each.

Davis is attorney for the defendant and he objected to every move made by the court or Attorney General. A jury had already been called to try both defendants, when the motion to sever the cases was made, and Douthitt then asked that a new jury be called. Davis objected claiming that the defendant had been once in jeopardy, but his motion was denied. The panel of jurors was exhausted in the morning and ten talesmen were ordered drawn from the box by the court. Davis objected and begged to quote Justice Galbraith, when he was stopped temporarily by Judge De Bolt. In the new motion Davis forgot all about his objections relative to the jury. The special talesmen drawn for the trial are as follows: D. Kawanakoa, John A. Hare, Joseph Seabury, G. E. Ward, Henry Wise, O. C. Swain, J. D. Tucker, George S. Harris, Jr., C. H. Clapp, S. Kamaku, John S. Gillis, A. D. Bolster.

This list was speedily exhausted, not all of the jurors having been served at the time court opened in the afternoon, and another adjournment was taken to three o'clock. At that hour a sufficient number of jurors had not been obtained and another adjournment was taken to this morning. Eighteen more jurors have been summoned to appear in court for that hour, being all of the names remaining in the jury box, which ordinarily contained fifty names.

RULING IN DOCTOR'S CASE.

Judge Gear yesterday overruled the demurrer in the case of I. Yamara et al. vs. H. E. Cooper, Treasurer, and gave the defendant five days to answer. Judge Gear held that the Board of Examiners which issued licenses was the de facto board, whether legally appointed or not, and that the Treasurer had no power to revoke the licenses. Gear said he would make the injunction permanent.

BEFORE ROBINSON.

Judge Robinson was occupied the entire day with the hearing of the case of Nakulua vs. Schnack, suit for trespass, asking \$2000 damages. Yesterday afternoon the jury, with court officials and attorneys, visited the premises in Kaili returning later to continue the trial. The evidence of the plaintiff was concluded, following which defendant moved for non-suit, which was overruled. The defense is that the alleged trespass was not upon the land of the plaintiff, but upon his own property.

COURT NOTES.

Thirty days additional have been given for a bill of exceptions in the case of Kimura, under sentence of death for murder.

The accounts of the guardians of the Benton minors have been approved. The accounts in the matter of the

FINAL REPORT BY THE GRAND JURY

Criticism of the Audit Office and Advice to Senate to Take Up Investigation of Treasurer Wright's Escape.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The grand jury made a final report to Judge De Bolt yesterday of the results of its three weeks' investigation of Territorial affairs. The report dealt with a number of interesting subjects, chief of which were of course, the investigation into department bureaus.

The report is rather peculiar, in that though it mentions a number of alleged offenses or irregularities, there is an entire omission of specific reference to the alleged guilty parties.

The system of auditing is criticised, as is the method in vogue in the Public Works Department, while suggestions are made to the Senate to investigate further into the escape of Treasurer Wright.

Criticism is made also of the publication of newspaper reports of the grand jury proceedings.

The report in full is as follows: Honorable John T. De Bolt, First Judge Circuit Court First Judicial Circuit, Sir:

"The Grand Jury duly empanelled and sworn and charged before you on the third day of November, 1902, having ended its duties, beg to submit the following general report:

"The Deputy Attorney General has brought to the attention of the Grand Jury 51 cases, all of which have been carefully considered and in 38 cases true bills of indictment have been found and in the remaining thirteen cases no bills have been returned, the evidence presented not being considered sufficient to warrant conviction on the respective charges preferred.

"The Grand Jury, under the general instructions contained in your charge, has felt constrained to investigate the following matters and to submit its report on the same:

"Treasury Department: It has investigated the alleged embezzlement in the Treasury Department and a true bill has been found against the Treasurer. In this connection the Grand Jury would call attention to the fact that the Chinese fund from which the money was abstracted had been withdrawn from deposit in a bank and placed in the hands of an official not under bonds and without sufficient guarantee for its safe keeping.

"In the matter of the escape of the Treasurer, all available evidence has been obtained, and it appears to the Grand Jury that due precautions were not taken to provide against the escape of William H. Wright after he had admitted a deficit in the funds under his charge. However the action of the government appears to have been prompted by the desire to recover to the Treasury the amount in default rather than any wish to protect the delinquent official. This Grand Jury recommends that the Senate, now in session, immediately make a thorough investigation as to the responsibility of any government official in allowing the escape of the Treasurer.

"Public Works Department: In the investigation of this department, the Grand Jury have returned true bills against the Superintendent of Public Works and the chief clerk. A proper system of checking accounts and auditing of the same and the regular transfer of the cash to the treasury according to law should have prevented irregularities in this department.

"Investigation indicates that great latitude has been taken in the awards for tenders on advertised bids, and that the law has not been strictly followed in such matters.

"Auditor's Department: The Grand Jury has examined very thoroughly the system and practices of this department and finds much to criticize.

"The books of the different bureaus have been audited infrequently and in the case of public accounts cash has not been counted to verify the balances reported on hand. Cash has not been turned into the treasury at the stated periods required by law. Evidence shows that the auditor has during the present year absented himself from his office an undue proportion of business hours to the detriment of the public service. There seems no system for reporting to the auditor's department either sales, transfers or exchanges of land by reason of which moneys are due to the government, and that statements are not furnished the auditor of such transactions, whereby he may be able to verify collections due the government. The registrar of conveyances should make statements at least once a month to the auditor, of all sales and transfers of government lands that may be entered for record, so that a check may be had on all departments that have it in their power to dispose of public lands, and all such departments should make a statement to the auditor, at least once a month, of all land transactions.

"The estate of James R. Estill was approved. A motion for a new trial has been filed in the case of H. Kin Wal, fined \$100 for selling liquor without a license. An affidavit is filed by W. F. Hasson, in which he says that he advised the defendant that he would get into trouble with the United States authorities for keeping beer in his store ice-box, and that defendant thereupon secured a license.

Marine Notes.

The roadway leading from the Ewa side of Nuuanu stream to the new Hackfield wharf is nearly completed.

Clarke & Henry's clam shell dredger is still lying idle near the Hackfield wharf with only a watchman in charge.

The schooner Mary E. Foster, Captain Russ, arrived yesterday from Tacoma with a cargo of 1,100,000 feet of

actions, the money consideration being the principal data.

"Had proper audit been made in the public works department, defalcations could have been reduced to a minimum. A proper system of exchange of receipts between employees of the government, receiving or disbursing cash should be insisted upon.

"Cash should always be counted at the beginning of audits and any discrepancy between the amount on hand and the balance shown on the books investigated. It does not appear that the Auditor ever counted the cash in the Treasury or the Public Works departments previous to September 24, 1902.

"The grand jury deems it a matter of simple business precaution that all public accountants or employees of the government handling cash should be under sufficient bonds for the faithful performance of their duty.

"Powder Magazine: The attention of the grand jury has been called to the menace to the city by reason of the proximity of the powder magazine to the business portion of the city, the danger of fire from the dwelling of the keeper of the magazine, the practice of fishermen and others of having fires for cooking close to the walls of the magazine and of the location being made a stopping place for the purpose of carousal. The grand jury recommends that the magazine be properly isolated or removed from its present location to a place less dangerous to the city.

"Electric Poles: Attention has been called to the condition and number of electric light, trolley and telephone poles which are claimed to be a menace to life and property in Honolulu. If the present laws are inadequate, it is suggested that the legislature provide such protection as may be possible.

"Rapid Transit: It is claimed that there is danger to the public from the speed at which the electric cars are run through the city, especially at crossings and that stops are not made at the crossings of all streets.

"This grand jury would respectfully reiterate the expressions of former grand juries relative to the trivial character of many of the offenses it is by law required to pass upon and suggests that the next legislature take action to the end of bringing the laws of this Territory more in consonance with those of other portions of the United States.

"The grand jury deprecates the practice of a portion of the press of Honolulu in publishing as facts imaginary proceedings before the body; such statements being seemingly made with the purpose of influencing the action of the jury or of persons supposed to be under investigation. The tendency of such publications is to cast reflections upon the integrity of the jurors and create an impression that they have given out facts which they were under oath to keep secret.

"The grand jury calls attention to the case against Makano C. Amana, charged with embezzling government funds. This case has been thoroughly investigated and Mr. Amana is exonerated of the charges against him, and we would recommend that he be restored to the position which he formerly held in the Tax Assessor's office and from which he was suspended pending the investigation of the charges against him.

"In concluding this grand jury desires to express its appreciation of the able, thorough, impartial and courteous manner in which the Deputy Attorney General, Mr. John W. Cathcart, has performed the duties in connection with the present session of the grand jury, and to thank your Honor for the kind consideration it has received at your hands."

Signed by James Gordon Spencer, foreman, John Waterhouse, H. A. Farrelle, A. Gartenberg, A. F. Cooke, W. C. King, E. H. F. Wolters, W. H. Thornton, E. T. Winant, Charles B. Wilson, D. K. Kaeo, A. W. Seabury, M. I. Silva, John C. Lane.

Judge De Bolt thanked the members of the grand jury for their work during the long sessions. "The court appreciates the vast work which has been done by the grand jury," said Judge De Bolt, "and the energetic and business-like method which was used in approaching the task at hand, and also the thorough and systematic manner in which it was carried on. It seems to me that when public interests call for patriotic and honest work, there are always men to respond, and this sentiment was shown in your work." The court also thanked P. C. Jones and A. S. Cleghorn for their work as foremen, they not being present in court, and the remaining members of the jury were also complimented for the results of their labors.

Lumber for Allen & Robinson. She was twenty-two days in coming down from Cape Flattery.

The yacht Canary is missing. The Kailua will make a special trip on Friday to some of the Hamakua landings.

Arthur Giles, formerly of this city, and while here a prominent Myrtle Boat club man, is winning honors in the Orient. Under the colors of the Scotch crew, he rowed in the four-oared race recently in Shanghai, being one of the members of the winning four, and later he went into the senior sculls and won a victory from three other starters.

Professor Jacques Loeb of Chicago University is reported to have made a number of important discoveries of means for prolonging life.

TO BE MANY CHANGES IN THE PACIFIC

Rublee Prophecies Prosperity in Trade.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

"In ten years' time the American trade with the Orient will be enormous. I believe that before 1912 we will see a tremendous upward movement in commerce on the Pacific. America will supply China with nearly all her foreign products, and the millions of people of America will absorb nearly all the silk, fine art work, and other products of the Orient. Of course, your town here will enjoy some of the benefits of this great trade," said the Hon. William A. Rublee, United States consul-general at Hongkong, who was a passenger on the O. and O. liner Doric, which arrived here from the Orient yesterday.

Consul-General Rublee comes back from the Orient after but a year and a half's stay in the Chinese city, where the late Rouseville Wildman was so well known as the "Yankee Consul." With his wife and young son he is now on his way to Havana, Cuba, where he is to exchange places with Consul-General Bragg, who will soon go out to Hongkong.

Consul Rublee speaks slowly, weighing his words well. His manner is reserved and his utterances careful, so that the stranger who accosted him one day out at Yokohama with "It's a fine day, but it's a rather bad one," must have hastily judged the consul when he declared him dull after hearing him say: "I think you are right but I think you are wrong."

The consul was simply trying to follow the "In Rome do as Rome does" rule of using a similar mixed statement to that used by the stranger. It was simply one of Rublee's jokes. He is a man of pleasing personality, being a tall, athletic-looking man of about 41 years of age. He speaks English, French, German and Chinese, has had eight years of newspaper training as an editorial writer, and is a graduate of Harvard, so that with his experiences as consul-general, first at Prague under President Harrison, and recently at Hongkong he is capable of handling American matters well in Cuba.

"Have you any special ideas concerning your work in Cuba?" "No," replied the consul, "except that of doing the regular consular work." "What do you think of China?" "Well, China, to the outside world, appears to be jogging along at the same old pace at which she has been going for years, but I can tell you that this is not the case. China is undergoing tremendous changes every day. The resources of the country are being rapidly developed by Europeans and by Chinese who have secured their education in America. American merchants are securing an enormous trade in the Orient and if the yearly increases are as great as they have been during the past two years America will have a trade there in a few years that can only be described as gigantic."

Hoarseness in a child that is subject to croup, is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

The fleet mobilizing near Norfolk for the South Atlantic maneuvers, comprises the Illinois, Alabama, Kearsarge, Massachusetts, Indiana, Texas, Detroit, Cincinnati, San Francisco, converted yachts, gunboats and a large torpedo fleet.

Grafters succeeded in shipping 500 men over the Southern Pacific free of charge, as laborers. A valuable collection of old Aztec treasures is reported to have been discovered in Mexico and removed to San Francisco.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Household Department, Bethel Street.

Special Closing Out Sale of Surplus Stock to Make Room for New Holiday Goods Which Must be Opened at Once. DON'T MISS THE BARGAINS.

15c. Steel Chopping Knives, now 50c.
Bread knives with carved handles, always sold at 50c., only 25c.
White enamelled cream jugs, 20c.
Best quality ice picks, choice 20c.
Scotch granite drinking cups, 10c.
White enamelled dust pans, 2 sizes, very strong, will last for years, choice, 20c.
Gray enamelled pierced dippers and skimmers, your choice, each 10c.
Plated knives and forks, 4 dozen each in lined box, choice, box 75c.
Table spoons, silver steel, 2 different patterns, always 75c. dozen, now 50c.
Tea spoons, silver steel, per doz. 25c.
Tin tea and coffee pots, 1 quart 10c., 2 quarts 15c., 4 quarts 20c., 6 quarts 25c.

SOME OF THE LOTS ARE SMALL, BUT WILL BE REPLACED BY OTHERS AS SOON AS SOLD.

White enamelled tea pots, should be 75c. Special sale price 50c.
White enamelled coffee pots, very durable, always clean, your choice 40c.
Tubed cake pans, gray enamelled, always 25 and 30c. each, choice, any size, 10c.
Carving knives and forks, best steel, stag handles, cheap at \$2.00 per set, now, per set \$1.50
Carving knives and forks, extra good and strong, should be \$1.25, a bargain, per set 75c.
Sixty-cent Christy meat knives only 25c.
White enamelled adze from 40c. to 25c.
Gray enamelled candlesticks only 10c.
Gray enamelled coffee crushers, 1-lb. 15c.
Tin sauce pans with covers, 1 qt., 10c., 2 qts., 15c.; 3 qts., 15c.; 4 qts., 20c.; 6 qts., 25c.
Tin covered buckets, 4 qt., 5c.; 1 qt., 10c.; 2 qts., 10c.; 3 qts., 15c.; 4 qts., 20c.; 6 qts., 25c.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Household Department, Bethel Street.

BE A MAN!

Arouse Yourself. Feel the Spark of Life in Your Nerves. Recover the Vigor You Have Lost.



Would you not like to have your friends point to you as they used to do and say, "There goes a strong man?" Do you not wish your eyes to be as bright, your step as firm and your form so erect that men and women will admire you and remark at your manly bearing? These are the thoughts uppermost in the minds of modern men—physical and mental perfection, strength and power. Who does not like to be strong, to feel that he is equal in strength to any man of his age? You can be if you will obey the appeal here made to you.

Drugs have been tried and have failed. You know that. But Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt cannot fail; it is Electricity, and "Electricity is Life." It gives you the oil with which to set the machinery of your body in motion, and a few months' use of it will assure you health and happiness for the rest of your life. "It is worth its weight in gold to me," says a recent letter. "I would not sell it for all the gold in this State," writes another grateful patient. It will cure all Nervous and Organic Weakness, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all ailments following the effect of dissipation. It will prove of great value to any man who suffers from these ailments.

Call today and test it free, or send for my book with full description. I will send it closely sealed if you will inclose this ad.

Dr. M. E. McLaughlin, 906 MARKET ST. San Francisco, Cal.

Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Price	Now
\$160.	\$125.
175.	135.
200.	160.
250.	200.

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before. Substantial reductions on all other vehicles. Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co., Ltd.

Beretania St., Near Fort.

Castle & Cooke.

—LIMITED.—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

The fleet mobilizing near Norfolk for the South Atlantic maneuvers, comprises the Illinois, Alabama, Kearsarge, Massachusetts, Indiana, Texas, Detroit, Cincinnati, San Francisco, converted yachts, gunboats and a large torpedo fleet.

Order Your

Lemon Soda, Root Beer, Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Orange Cider, Pineapple Cider, Komel, Strawberry, Sarsaparilla and Iron

from an old house with an established reputation. Free delivery to all parts of the city and Waikiki.

Consolidated Soda Water Works.

COMPANY, LTD. Telephone Main 71. Works 601 Fort St.

Grafters succeeded in shipping 500 men over the Southern Pacific free of charge, as laborers. A valuable collection of old Aztec treasures is reported to have been discovered in Mexico and removed to San Francisco.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds \$2,976,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital \$1,000,000.
Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.

ASSESSMENTS.

The twenty-fourth and final assess-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten days after the same
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)
per month from the date upon which
such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be pay-
able at the office of The B. F. Dilling-
ham Co., Ltd., Stansfeld building,
(Signed) **ELMER E. PAXTON**
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902. 2333

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURI-
FIER AND RESTORER.
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE
BLOOD from all impurities from
whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and
Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and
Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and
permanent cure.
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sores Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the
Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
from whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
matic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood
and Bones.
An this Mixture is pleasant to the taste
and warranted free from anything harm-
ful to the most delicate constitution of
either sex. The Proprietors solicit sufferers
to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles
at 25c each, and in cases containing six
times the quantity, its sufficient to effect
a permanent cure in the vast majority
of long-standing cases. ALL DRUG-
GISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VEND-
ERS throughout the world. Proprietors
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNT-
Y DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng-
land. Trade mark—WOLF MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's
Blood Mixture should see that they get
the genuine article. Worthless
imitations and substitutes are sometimes
passed off by unprincipled vendors. The
words "Lincoln and Midland Counties
Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are
engraved on the Government stamp on
Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture
bottle in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH
NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ltd.
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR
The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Waiakula Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
The Fultion Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Works, Centerville, Pa.
The New England Mutual Life Insur-
ance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

RUBBER STAMPS

POLICEMEN IN WAITING Brown and Meyers Were Not in Contempt.

A. M. Brown, high sheriff, and Henry
C. Meyers escaped punishment in the
contempt cases for refusing to allow
Auditor Austin entrance into his office,
because of the failure of proper service
of the writ of mandamus.

Judge Gear, in dismissing the con-
tempt proceedings, held, however, that
an appeal did not stay the execution
of the writ and a similar refusal after
legal service will probably call for pun-
ishment from the second judge, unless
he is stayed by a writ of prohibition
or other order from the supreme court.

"A writ of mandamus is different
from an ordinary writ," said Judge
Gear, "and courts are divided as to
whether there is an appeal from such an
order; if at all, it is by certiorari.
The supreme court holds that con-
tempt is a special and extra pro-
ceeding, and criminal in its nature."

"The statute provides that there can
be no return to a writ of mandamus,
excepting absolute obedience to the
mandates of the court, and while I
have great respect for the defendants
and their legal adviser, I would not
hesitate to inflict punishment if requir-
ed to enforce the orders of the court."
After careful consideration of the
questions presented, it is my opinion
that there was no proper service of this
writ. A copy of this writ was ob-
tained and delivered to the defendant
by Mr. Ashford, whereas the law pro-
vides for service in a specific way.
The writ must be served in accordance
with law to place the parties in con-
tempt. Mandamus is different from
injunction, and while refusal to obey
an injunction is contempt, the same
rule applies to mandamus only when
the writ is properly served. The
writ must be served by the high sheriff
or other peace officer and the only
return to such service is implicit obe-
dience, unless the writ is superseded
by some action of the appellate court.
There having been no service, there
can be no contempt in not obeying it.
The citation will be dismissed."

C. W. Ashford, attorney for Austin,
removed the original writ of mandamus
from the court records yesterday
afternoon upon the order of Judge
Gear. No attempt has been made to
serve the order as yet, though probably
Austin will try to recapture his office
the first thing this morning. The po-
lice guard has been redoubled about
the capital building since the order of
Judge Gear. Yesterday there were five
policemen stationed in the corridors,
evidently waiting for an attempt to en-
ter the building, though they were not
under specific orders. Besides Officer
Elvin, C. H. Brown and McDuffie, with
two native policemen, were on guard,
ready to lend their assistance in case
of danger. An appeal to the supreme
court has been perfected which, it is
claimed, prevents the execution of
Judge Gear's order, despite the ruling
of the latter that the appeal did not
stay a writ of mandamus. In case
there is an attempt to enforce the writ
after the appeal it is probable that the
supreme court will be asked to inter-
fere.

Telegraph Notes.

The French coal strike has been end-
ed.

The next American bankers' conven-
tion will be held in San Francisco.
Forty lives were lost in a wreck of
an English steamer off Three Kings
Islands.

Five measures of the Education bill
have been passed by the English parlia-
ment.

The German government has been
asked to make an inquiry into the
tyranny of her police.

The French government has stopped
construction work on three battleships
in order to save expense.

General Chaffee has made a report
upon his work in the Philippines,
warmly defending the officers under
him.

The German Reichstag has passed
a tariff measure giving the government
a right to retaliate upon the United
States.

The Late Editor Ziegenfuss.

C. O. Ziegenfuss has committed sui-
cide in San Francisco. There were few
newspaper men in the West better
known than "Zieg." None of his
friends will be surprised at the manner
of his taking off. Years ago Ziegenfuss
was managing editor of the Denver
Republican. He was the associate and
friend of Eugene Field and other bril-
liant journalists who then had Denver
as their home. He was almost the
last survivor of the merry throng.
For years he had drifted away from
old standards. He retained his abili-
ties to a marked degree, but had lost
his grip. He drifted from one position
to another, each a little less desir-
able than the one before, and at last he be-
came weary by the battle. There
will be genuine sorrow for the man.
His last and worst enemy died with
him—Tacoma Ledger.

No Army Christmas Ship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—While no
special provision has been made by the
war department this year for handling
Christmas packages intended for sol-
diers of the United States serving in
the far east, yet all such packages so
addressed will be cared for and will be
forwarded to the soldiers' ports to
which they may be addressed, so as to
be delivered during the holidays. It
has been done in the past. When the
large army of volunteers was in the
Philippines, the war department had
sent 100,000 packages to the archipelago.

HOW THE PRIVATE CITIZEN MAY RENDER PUBLIC SERVICE

An Address Delivered in Saniers' Theater Before
the Students at Harvard University by
H. E. Deming of New York City.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

Officers—President, James C. Carter,
New York; 1st vice president, Charles
Richardson, Philadelphia; 2d vice pres-
ident, Samuel B. Capen, Boston; 3rd vice
president, Thos. N. Strong, Portland,
Ore.; 4th vice president, H. Dickson
Bruns, New Orleans; 5th vice president,
Edmund J. James, Chicago; Secretary,
Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Philadelphia;
Treasurer, George Burnham, Philadel-
phia.

Executive committee—Charles J. Bon-
aparte, chairman, 215 St. Paul St.,
Baltimore; George W. Guthrie, Pitts-
burg; George W. Ochs, Philadelphia;
Hector McIntosh, Philadelphia; Oliver
McIntock, Pittsburg; W. P. Bancroft,
Wilmington; D. L. D. Granger, Prov-
idence; Harry A. Garfield, Cleveland;
William G. Low, Brooklyn; Dudley
Tibbitts, Troy; Frank N. Hartwell,
Louisville; John A. Butler, Milwaukee;
E. M. Thresher, Dayton; Harry B.
French, Philadelphia; and the officers.
Offices of the secretary, 121 South
Broad street, Philadelphia.

PUBLIC SERVICE BY CITIZENS IN
PRIVATE STATION.

Horace E. Deming, New York City.
The subject which has been assigned
me by our secretary is a very broad
one, but the phase of public service to
which I shall address myself is service
to the State in the effort to influence or
control governmental action.

I suppose that the majority of ambi-
tious, healthy-minded young Americans
wish to serve their country in some of-
fice. I remember very well four or five
years ago when I was a boy that it was
held out to me that I might some day
be President of the United States, and
that I should always so conduct myself
that when that opportunity came I
should be fit to fill the position.

There are several hundreds of thou-
sands of public offices in the United
States, national, state and local. That
is encouraging to the boy. He may
get a chance. But, young gentlemen,
there is a hundred million of popu-
lation and there are not offices enough
to go around; and then, too, of these
hundreds of thousands of public offices
there are only a few thousands of any
particular importance as determining
questions of public policy or influencing
governmental action. Only one man
here and there may be president, but
few may become governors and there
are still fewer United States Senators
than governors; and, if we take a lar-
ger group of public officials, there are
not so many of us after all who can ex-
pect to be members of legislatures or
even of boards of aldermen. Moreover,
there are some things connected with
the methods of securing nominations to
public elective office and of retaining
public place that are repugnant to
many; and in spite of those methods,
or possibly because of them, a political
career in this country, if it means con-
tinuing in public elective office, is un-
certain and insecure. It is plain that
most of us, young gentlemen, if we wish
to render public service to our country
must find some way of doing it while
remaining in private station.

Now how shall we do this? How
shall we do it most intelligently? Most
effectively? For do it we must, and do
it every young man among you will, if
he is worthy to live under the flag of
his country.

We must remember that the struggle
of the people to control the government,
to be the government, is the struggle
toward democracy. When the public
policy of the government is the delib-
erately formed will of the people, and
when that public policy is enforced
through the chosen representatives of
the people, a representative democracy
will have been achieved. If you want
to serve your country you must be in
full sympathy with that democratic
ideal. You must study your country's
history from that point of view. The
struggle of the people to control the
government, is the political history of
our country. You must be on the peo-
ple's side in the struggle for liberty.
You must have confidence and an abid-
ing trust in the fundamental honesty
and in the high aspirations of the peo-
ple. You must want the people to win.
You must be willing to help the people
win. And with a knowledge and a con-
fidence born of your study of the polit-
ical history of your country and of the
progress of democracy you must be sure
that the people will win.

These are some of the elements which
will equip an American citizen to give
public service to his country in private
station. Given this sympathy, given
this knowledge and confidence and this
desire to help, and your opportunities
for public service are illimitable.

Young gentlemen, for a quarter of
a century almost without exception, ev-
ery important step forward politically,
whether in policy or in administration,
has been taken on the initiative of the
private citizen and under the pressure
of a public opinion which he has cre-
ated. Let me give you two or three il-
lustrations. The civil service reform
movement—that movement which aims
to dignify the subordinate civil service
of our country, to elevate the holders
of positions in the administrative ser-
vice to real freedom, to open the oppor-
tunity for such service to every Amer-
ican citizen under fair conditions—was
its initiative and the measure of suc-
cess already won not to any governor or
president or senator or member of the
legislature or member of any board of
aldermen, but to public-spirited private
citizens, and the progress yet to be
made and the final victory when it
shall come will be due to private citi-
zens and the public opinion they have
created and educated.

Take any of the numerous phases of
the great electoral reform movement.
Propriety is a great and noble thing,
but in the desire of the people for emanci-

pation from political tyranny and bond-
age. Registration, an honest count of
the vote, a secret ballot free from in-
timidation or bribery, have been won,
so far as they have been won, through
the intelligent effort and public spirit
of private citizens and the public opin-
ion which they have created.

The campaign now going on for free,
undictated nominations to public elect-
ive office, from what source did that
spring? From anybody in public office?
It is, again, the private citizen. What
progress has been made in this cam-
paign anywhere, except under the pres-
sure of a public opinion that the private
citizen has educated? And in the great
political struggle not yet begun, but
sure to come—in which you young men,
I hope, will bear an honorable part—
proportional representation, which
means that the basis for the election
of members of our legislative assemblies
should be the representation of ideas
and not more or less politically gerry-
mandered topographical sections of the
earth's surface—when that comes, will
it be due to the initiative of any one in
public office? That campaign, too, will
begin at the initiative of private citi-
zens and the persistence of the cam-
paign, and the final victory, if it ever
comes, will be due to the public spirit
of private citizens.

Gentlemen, this is the democratic
way. Any other way would do us no
good. If we have not the vitality, if we
have not the energy, if we have not the
patriotism to investigate these subjects,
to initiate these movements, to create
the public opinion and to keep up the
pressure, then we are not fit to be citi-
zens of our common country.

The choice of a field for public ser-
vice by the citizen in private station is,
boundless. But why go far to seek it?
Why not take the home field? Why not
be a public-spirited citizen in your own
town? Why not do some public service
in the town and to the town where you
live, even if you are not mayor or direc-
tor of public safety or commissioner of
public works or a member of the board
of aldermen? Here is a field for pub-
lic service right at your very doors
that will give abundant room for all
your energy.

Young gentlemen, do not think that
because you do not hold office you can-
not be of the greatest public service to
your city. Here, too, the struggle is to
free the people from political bondage.
Honest, progressive and efficient munic-
ipal government in this country rests
upon the fundamental democratic prin-
ciple of local self-government. Clothe
the municipality with all necessary
power to determine and enforce its lo-
cal public policy, give it adequate ma-
chinery for that purpose, then leave it
untrammelled by outside interference
and unaided by outside assistance. Let
it alone; let it work out its own prob-
lem. This is true democracy. A super-
imposed government is not a democrati-
cally government. The struggle of the
people of the town toward democracy—to
control the local affairs of their own
town—is the mainspring of the cam-
paign for municipal betterment in this
country.

Now you can help in this municipal
betterment campaign. You can help in
a thousand ways. You can help create
or sustain a local organization that will
labor to have the fundamental prin-
ciples of honest, efficient, progressive,
municipal government embodied in law
and realized in practice. That is one
thing you can do. You can join with
others in watching the state legislature,
which is constantly interfering with the
fundamental rights of your town. And
you do not need to be in public office to
keep your eyes open, to call the atten-
tion of the public to the evils of legis-
lative encroachment. New York City's
water system was saved by its private
citizens from the grasp of the public
plunderer. New York's streets have
been saved again and again by the pub-
lic spirit of private citizens and their
watchfulness. If there were time I
could give you scores of illustrations
from the history of New York City.
Only last summer a blunder of its pres-
ent administration came very near sac-
rificing some of the most important and
fundamental franchises of the citizens
of New York. Who discovered it? The
watchful public-spirited private citizens
who called it to the public attention,
whereupon the administration publicly
acknowledged its mistake and joined
the ranks of the public-spirited citizens
in having the mistake remedied.

Whatever you are interested in, you
can find a field for public service in the
cities. Are you interested in education?
Think what a vast field for endeavor
there is in the educational field in our
cities. Are you interested in any phase
of the many-sided liquor question? Are
you interested in the tenement house
question? In the problems that come
from the insanitary and immoral
crowding of the poorer classes? In the
administration of justice in the subor-
dinate magistrates' courts of cities
where the poor get their idea of Amer-
ican justice? Would you abate the
sweat-shop evil? Are you concerned
about the growing political and econom-
ic importance of our public utility cor-
porations? And so one might go on
and on. The field is simply boundless
for the intelligent and effective pub-
lic service of the citizen in private station.

It is the public-spirited private citizen
who diagnoses the evil, discovers the
remedy and arouses the public opinion
which compels its application. This is
the democratic way. In a democratic
state it is not the government which
creates public opinion but public opin-
ion which creates the government, and
it is the public-spirited citizen in pri-
vate station who forms and educates
the public opinion that controls the gov-
ernment. Never forget, young gentle-
men, that you are citizens of a state
struggling to realize the democratic
ideal.

MUST FIRST FIND WRIGHT Magoon Cannot Be Tried Until Then.

William H. Wright must first be con-
victed of taking \$17,000 from the Terri-
tory of Hawaii before J. Alfred Ma-
goon can be brought to trial on the
charge of being an accessory. Upon ob-
jection of Magoon to pleading yesterday
the trial was continued for the term,
and Magoon will remain with the in-
dictment hanging over his head until
the absconding treasurer is captured
and convicted.

Magoon's case was the first called up
before Judge De Bolt yesterday morn-
ing, the defendant being represented by
E. C. Peters and A. S. Humphreys,
though half a dozen other law firms
signed the papers as his attorneys.

Deputy Attorney General Cathcart
appeared on behalf of the Territory.

An objection to the indictment was
first presented, setting out the same
grounds as in James H. Boyd's first
challenge of the grand jury, this motion
being promptly overruled. Objection
was then made to a plea at this time,
on the ground that W. H. Wright the
principal in the case had not been con-
victed of embezzlement. Magoon al-
leges in his affidavit:

"That your affiant is informed and
believes and upon such information
and belief deposes it to be the fact that
heretofore, to wit: on the 24th day of
September, 1902, the aforesaid William
Harrison Wright, so indicted as afore-
said, did depart from the Territory of
Hawaii to parts to your affiant un-
known and ever since last named day
has been and now is, absent from the
Territory of Hawaii;

"That on the 19th day of November,
1902, the Honorable J. T. De Bolt, First
Judge of the above named court, did
order a warrant of arrest to be issued
from said court, commanding the High
Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, his
Deputy the Sheriff of the Island of
Oahu, or his Deputy, to arrest and take
the body of the said William Harrison
Wright and forthwith have his body
before said court, to answer the indict-
ment against him, the said Wright,
but the said warrant of arrest remains
unserved or executed, and the said
Wright is not now in custody; that
your affiant is informed and believes
and upon such information and belief
deposes it to be the fact that the said
High Sheriff and his deputies have
made true and diligent search for the
said William Harrison Wright within
the Territory of Hawaii but have been
unable to find the said Wright or to as-
certain his whereabouts, and that one
Duffey, Deputy Sheriff of the Island of
Oahu, has made diligent search for the
said Wright within the State of Cali-
fornia, but after diligent search and
inquiry has been unable to find or as-
certain the whereabouts of the said
Wright.

"That your affiant has been indicted
by said grand jury as aforesaid sepa-
rate and apart from the said William
Harrison Wright, and the said William
Harrison Wright has not been convicted
of the crime of embezzlement as
charged in said indictment against him,
nor subject to the jurisdiction of this
court, and by the law of this land your
affiant cannot be compelled to plead to
the indictment herein or proceed upon
the trial of his said cause until after
the conviction of the said Wright of
the crime of embezzlement as charged
as aforesaid."

"J. ALFRED MAGOON."

It was contended on behalf of Ma-
goon that Wright must first be found
guilty of embezzlement before he could
be tried as accessory, and it was fur-
ther set out that a plea to the indict-
ment was a part of the trial. There was
a long argument over the questions
by the defendant's attorneys, but Cath-
cart after replying briefly, stated that
he would make no objection to a post-
ponement of the plea.

Judge De Bolt stated that as there
was no objection from the prosecution
he would allow the motion. He stated
that he did not see that any good pur-
pose could be served by a plea at this
time, as there was no chance for a trial
at the present term of court. He held
that as the guilt of the accessory de-
pended upon the conviction of the prin-
cipal, it could not be determined at this
time, in any event. A continuance was
granted for the term, Humphreys re-
questing that it not be taken up until
the next regular term as he intended to
go to Washington at the end of the
month, and would not return until
February.

University of Colorado students went
on a strike because they were given
lessons during celebration services.
Five hundred children crowd New
York hospitals awaiting aid from Dr.
Lorenz, the famous Vienna surgeon.
The Bogota has returned to Panama
to land her wounded and make some
repairs to her pumps. She will soon
leave in search of the Revolutionary
fleet.

A lame shoulder is usually caused
by rheumatism of the muscles, and
may be cured by the use of Chamber-
lain's Pain Balm. This liniment is un-
equaled as a soothing lotion. One ap-
plication gives relief. Try it. All deal-
ers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith
& Co., agents for Hawaii.

"I Roughed It"

Many of us have to work hard all day
long. We cannot care for ourselves as
we would. No wonder our blood gets
out of order, becomes thin and impure.
This produces boils, eruptions, nervous-
ness, indigestion, and great weakness.



We have this photograph and letter from
Mr. John Hafner, of Wagon Wagon, New
South Wales. Read carefully what he says:
"I have no need of a great deal, mining,
working in storms, exposed to the heat, and
have often had poor food. My blood fre-
quently becomes impure and I have eruptions,
boils, and become generally run down. But
Ayer's Sarsaparilla takes hold of me every
time, makes my blood pure and builds me
right up."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas."
Be sure you get Ayer's.

Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla.
They aid in purifying the blood, and they
cure constipation and biliousness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown
Vice-President M. P. Robinson
Cashier W. G. Cooper
Principal Office: Corner Fort and
King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and
interest allowed for yearly deposits at
the rate of 4% per cent per annum.
Rules and regulations furnished upon
application.

Thursday, November 27, 1902

will be a day of thanksgiving
observed in every state and
territory of the Union.

You no doubt intend to
celebrate the occasion, and
will have a larger number
than usual at your dinner
table, requiring a number of
additions to the many articles
necessary for your table and
kitchen.

As usual, you can get them
all at DIMOND'S.

We have the assortment
and our prices are right.
Courteous attention, prompt
delivery and guaranteed satis-
faction you know you will
receive.

W. W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED.

Headquarters for Crockery,
Glass and Housefurnishing
goods. Sole agents for the
celebrated Jewel stoves and
the Gurney refrigerators.

ers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith
& Co., agents for Hawaii.

IS TO SEEK NEW LAWS

Manila Merchants to Help Out Hard Times.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

"Yes, Manila was but a 'boom town' after all," said a passenger from the Philippines who passed through Honolulu on the O. and O. liner Doric yesterday, "for after a three years' struggle to become the biggest thing of the kind on earth, the city is now settling back towards the old way of doing business. The town has had its boom. If it gets down to solid work now it will really be a big and busy commercial center of the Orient, but you can't boom it, for natives out there won't boom worth a cent. But you will find that Brewster Cameron, one of our passengers from Manila, who is spending the day with ex-Judge Humphreys, won't agree with me.

"Cameron is a most interesting fellow. He has a string of yarns which, if told by a glib tongue, would circle round the world, and then leave enough to tie a knot with at Honolulu. He knows the ins and outs of the Philippine situation very well; knows that the town has had its boom and that this is over; yet he is now on his way to the National Capitol to tell senators and representatives the old story about our tremendous assets in the Philippines, and you may depend upon it that he will tell it well, if he tells the same story that he has been reciting before us all the way from Manila. Cameron is the representative of the Manila Chamber of Commerce and he is supposed to be capable of influencing national legislation at the Capitol which will put Manila squarely on her feet again.

"But even if he gets the reforms he is after he will find that old Manila will require at least five years to get up to the top notch again, for there are many men like myself who have pulled up their capital and left Manila for other parts of the United States, and it will require considerable inducement to get the capitalists back again. Many more would leave were they in a position to do so without entailing too great a loss upon themselves.

"It was all very well for American business concerns in the Philippines to make a big splash while the soldiers were standing by to pay the freight. But the soldiers are not there now. Neither are the transports, which dropped barrels of money there at the first stage of the game.

"I can compare Manila with Honolulu. Three years ago I was here. Things have changed since then. Your new city knocks the spots completely off the old. You have a new street railway, new hotel, other new business blocks and many fine residences. All of these cost money, and the investments that one can see evidences of here during a day's visit must be enormous. But the man who visited Manila three years ago and returned again to it today could not note any such development. I should say that Manila has gone back. Disease and uncertainty as to what Congress might do for the place have had much to do with this. For awhile, of course, we dreamed, but that boom is over now, and all I can see for Manila is a steady growth in case Congressional action is favorable, or a still worse condition of affairs if the National legislators fail to do the right thing."

Mr. Cameron could not be seen as he was touring the city all day with ex-Judge Humphreys, but from statements he made to other passengers of the Doric it is evident he believes, as also does the commercial body which he represents, that Manila will forge ahead "if given a fair show by Congress."

SALT WATER IS USED FOR BALLAST

The oil carrying ship Marion Chilcott has not had very good luck in discharging her first cargo of fuel oil at this port. First, the pipe line broke down, and after this was repaired her big gasoline pumping plant also played out and she had to finish the work of discharging with her steam pump. She will probably be discharged in time to get away for San Francisco on Friday.

Standing alongside of the Marion Chilcott one hears no busy noise from gangs of longshoremen working cargo, for there are none. All one sees is a ten inch hose, bound round with ropes, leading from the deck of the vessel to the big pipe under the wharf. This hose is as solid as a piece of timber, as the oil cargo of the vessel is being forced through it and for a distance of about a half mile to the oil tanks at Iwilei. At the latter point another pump is assisting in the work of forcing the oil into the big tanks. One goes aboard the vessel and finds one man at work in her engine room. He is in charge of the pumps. He is disappointed because of the breakdown of the big pump, but says that the smaller one will take the oil out in a lively manner.

"No, we don't have to buy ballast. We do not pay any longshoremen to put the ballast into our hold, and we have no gang down below trimming ballast, for the ballast we carry trims itself. When we wish to take ballast preparatory to sailing back to the Coast we simply dump the big hose you see under over the side and this pump will take enough water out of your harbor to keep this vessel steady during her return trip to the Coast. We will fill four of our twelve tanks with salt water

DECREASE IN INCOME

The tax collections for Oahu for the month of November show a decided decrease in the revenue from income, with a sufficient increase in the property tax to almost make up the deficiency. The total tax collections on Oahu up to yesterday amounted to \$689,334.07 as against \$705,288.64 a year ago. The amount collected as tax on incomes was but \$150,635 while a year ago the total was \$235,676.56 showing a decrease of over \$85,000. Estimating the tax at two per cent, this shows a decrease in the income for the island of 4,250,000 from that of 1901, the first year of the enforcement of the law.

The property tax collections were \$548,798 this year as against \$470,611 a year ago showing an increase in property collections of about \$78,000, which would indicate an increase in landed valuation of nearly \$7,800,000, the tax being one per cent on the actual valuation, though from this must be deducted personal, vehicle, dog and other taxes.

The following tables shows the tax collections by districts on the Island of Oahu for the month of November, which includes the bulk of the taxes for the year:

Districts.	Income 1901.	Income 1902.
Honolulu	\$235,689.57	\$148,280.87
Ewa and Waiānae	1,883.87	1,454.79
Waiānae	543.40	370.91
Koolauloa	139.21	194.65
Koolauloko No. 1	348.98	208.82
Koolauloko No. 2	71.75	25.25
Total	\$235,676.56	\$150,535.29

Districts.	Property Etc., 1901.	Property Etc., 1902.
Honolulu	\$277,445.76	\$241,789.24
Ewa and Waiānae	125,088.10	143,904.05
Waiānae	41,889.26	41,889.26
Koolauloa	4,693.50	10,705.55
Koolauloko No. 1	7,915.42	7,915.42
Koolauloko No. 2	3,604.15	2,577.75
Total	\$470,611.98	\$548,798.78

COMMON PROPERTY

Public Praise is Public Property—Honolulu People May Profit by Local Experiment.

Grateful people will talk. Tell their experience for the public good. Honolulu citizens praise Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Kidney sufferers appreciate this. They find relief for every kidney ail. Read what this citizen says: The Rev. J. Nua of Kawaiahao informs us:

"I suffered from kidney trouble, which was, I believe, caused by my lifting heavy weights whilst young. Pains in the small of my back were one of the symptoms of my complaint. My trouble extends back to the time when I was 28 years of age, and as I am now 49, that is a considerable period. During all this time I was subjected to pains in the back. They continued despite the fact that I consulted several physicians and took numerous remedies. No relief thus gained can be compared to the benefit obtained from using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I have got on wonderfully well since taking them. I am quite satisfied with the result, and shall always have some of the pills by me, even when going from Honolulu to other missionary fields in the South Pacific. There is no other remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for kidney complaints, including backache."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

and that is sufficient ballast. This, of course, is a very inexpensive proceeding. Sailors on the Marion Chilcott say she is a very "wet boat." By this they mean that during the greater portion of the trip from San Francisco her main deck was completely under water. "There will be a big fleet of these vessels running here soon," said a shipman yesterday, "but an 'oil carrier' leaves but little money in the port. She has practically no discharging expenses, and her sailors, having but a couple of days to remain here, certainly do not spend much money."

DALNY IS NOT POPULAR NOW

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 3.—Details of Finance Minister Witte's journey to the Far East are beginning to arrive here by post. A letter dated October 12th describes his stay at Vladivostok. The principal matters laid before him there were petitions for a free port for ships at Vladivostok, for exemption of all Chinese goods from customs duties, for commercial and naval schools at Vladivostok, for freedom of commerce in transit from customs inspection at Vladivostok and for various minor reforms in the customs inspections in the interests of passenger traffic. It is generally realized here that the abolition of the free port at Vladivostok has dealt a most severe blow at the city's prosperity; nor are voices wanting in the criticism of the scheme of the Minister of Finance in the modern and costly new city of Dalny. The Dalny Vostok of Port Arthur not only throws doubt upon the necessity for fortifications and parks in a city which so far has no inhabitants, but pronounces the choice of the site for the new city most unfortunate. Dalny has no natural harbor lying on the open sea where the water is shallow. The artificial harbor had to be connected with the sea by a canal two miles long, which it is dangerous to approach in even moderate windy weather on account of rocks and sand on both sides. Up to February \$6,500,000 had been spent at Dalny of which only one-half was for the harbor. Work on the harbor had to be stopped half way because the appropriation had been exceeded, large sums having been expended for the beautification of the site. The splendid looking brick and stone houses, however, are believed to be exceedingly inconvenient and cold, the architects having as is usual with Russian architects subordinated the interior arrangements for comfort and convenience wholly to supposed exterior beauty.

The Dalny Vostok declares that Inkou, on the river Liao, should have been selected as the principal shipping port of Manchuria, the Chinese transit trade having taken this route for ages. Ice breakers can easily keep this harbor free. Dalny is no longer an ice free port since the moles of the artificial harbor cause an accumulation of ice floes that were formerly swept away by the wind. It is feared that official favor will never be able to make Dalny a genuine competitor of Inkou, which is over 150 miles nearer the Manchurian market.

The report of the Minister of the Interior on the famine relief of 1901 is considered an important document. M. Von Plehwe admits that the Central Government did not distinguish itself in this work, which it withdrew from the hands of the Zemstvos in 1900, many local officials taking action only after the need was very great. The Minister recommends a partial return to the old system, declaring that no form of relief is comparable to public works and only the Zemstvos can take such work.

M. Plehwe also admits "the famine of 1901 not only had extremely unfavorable results for the afflicted districts but testified to the general deterioration of the condition of the peasants."

Billie Due in December.

Instead of being overdue, the bark Billie really has another month to stay at sea without making her agents here anxious for her. The vessel is out about 160 days from Hamburg, but it seems that after leaving the German port she went to Leith to finish loading and did not leave the latter port until July 5, so that her agents do not expect to see her before December 1, and possibly much later, in case she has had a rough passage.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it cures that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

CHEMISTS COMBINE

They Will Have Uniform Plan of Sugar Tests.

"The Hawaiian Sugar Chemists' Association" which has for its purpose uniformity in dealing with the sugar crop of the Islands, was formed at a meeting of chemists of the various plantations, held on Tuesday. This organization was planned over a month ago at a preliminary meeting of the chemists of Oahu, which included not only those of the plantations, but the chemists who are engaged in other experimental work.

At the meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association last week the matter of uniformity of chemical methods in dealing with cane was discussed, and it was decided that an association of the chemists, by which all would work toward a uniform plan, would be of great benefit in providing a general outline by which all plantation work might be guided. The organization, as formed, is not antagonistic to the planters' interests in any way, the union being not so much for the protection of the chemists as for the benefit of the plantations.

The meeting for organization was held in the rooms of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and the twenty-two chemists were enrolled at that time, most of them from Oahu.

The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year: President, C. F. Eckart. Vice president, J. C. Penny. Secretary and Treasurer, Edmund C. Slory.

The executive committee consists of the above named officers and P. A. G. Messchaert, Oahu; W. McQuaid, Hawaii; Geo. H. Baldwin, Maui; A. Fries, Kauai.

The object of the association is the study of sugar chemistry and the methods of analysis used in effecting chemical control of sugar house work, with the aim of arriving at uniformity both of methods and statements of results.

The work of investigation necessary in order to arrive at uniformity of methods is to be conducted by committees appointed by the president. Much of this work will take some time but the committee on extraction expects to report within two weeks and upon this report the executive committee will probably recommend and publish a provisional method for this branch of the work, to be used during the coming crop.

The intention of the sugar chemists of Hawaii to form such an association was discussed at the meeting of the Planters' Association last week and the association just formed seems to be assured of the support and cooperation of the planters.

Real Estate Transactions.

List of deeds filed for record November 24, 1902:

First Party. Second Party. Class.
H. Kaina—J. E. Ray. D
J. E. Ray and wife—M. Lopez. D
M. Teresa et al.—M. J. Carvalho. D
Mahukli—A. K. Kalaweola. D
Mahukli—S. Makalla, Jr. D
M. V. da Cambra and wife—A. S. Correa. D
G. L. Kauhahao and wife—L. S. Anuget. D
Kaona—J. Sanborn. D
Kanihomaule et al.—Wm. Kaula-u. D
T. B. Cummings—D. L. Peterson. D
M. A. Lee—H. Fisher et al. D
List of deeds filed for record November 25, 1902:

First Party. Second Party. Class.
Kona-Kau Tel. & T Co.—Prot. Ep. Ch. in Hawaiian Islands. D
J. W. Kalua—Mrs. M. A. Borba. D

Tobey Off for San Francisco.

The bark Gerard C. Tobey was towed out to sea shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for a voyage to San Francisco. The vessel took a cargo of fifteen thousand bags of sugar.

Echo on the Rocks.

During a squall at Knappton, the barkentine Echo, recently at Honolulu, dragged her anchors and went on the rocks, but was hauled off by a tug and was not badly damaged.

SPRING HUMOURS

Complete External and Internal Treatment

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towse & Co., Sydney. A. S. W. 50 Africa Depot: L. H. W. Ltd., Cape Town, Durban. And Post Office, Fortna Drug and Chem. Co., Sole Proprietors, London, U. S. A. "How to Cure Spring Humours," post free.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
GALIC.....NOV. 22	DORIC.....NOV. 25
HONGKONG MARU.....DEC. 2	NIPPON MARU.....DEC. 5
CHINA.....DEC. 10	PERU.....DEC. 12
DORIC.....DEC. 18	COPTIC.....DEC. 19
NIPPON MARU.....DEC. 26	AMERICA MARU.....DEC. 27
SIBERIA.....JAN. 3	KOREA.....JAN. 3
COPTIC.....JAN. 9	GALIC.....JAN. 13
AMERICA MARU.....JAN. 19	HONGKONG MARU.....JAN. 20
KOREA.....JAN. 27	CHINA.....JAN. 30
GALIC.....FEB. 4	DORIC.....FEB. 7
HONGKONG MARU.....FEB. 12	NIPPON MARU.....FEB. 14
CHINA.....FEB. 20	SIBERIA.....FEB. 24
DORIC.....FEB. 28	COPTIC.....MARCH 3
NIPPON MARU.....MARCH 10	AMERICA MARU.....MARCH 10
SIBERIA.....MARCH 15	KOREA.....MARCH 20
COPTIC.....MARCH 25	GALIC.....MARCH 28

For further information apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

ALL AMERICA SHOE

A Wet Weather Shoe

Here's a practical shoe for very little money. Made of velours calf on an up-to-date last and will keep the feet and ankles dry.

\$3.50 Buys a Pair.

CUSTOM SHAPES

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited.

1057 FORT STREET.

FAMOUS AMERICAN STANDARDS

Carriages Wagons and Harness Coaches Carts For all Purposes. Saddy Goods. Buggies Street Sprinklers For all Purposes. Phaetons Street Sweepers STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO. Branches: South Bend, Indiana, U.S.A. Branches: New York, N.Y., Factories cover 100 acres. Portland, Ore. Chicago, Ill. And the Largest San Francisco, Cal. Kansas City, Mo. In the World. Salt Lake City, Utah Denver, Colo. Cable Ciphers "STUDEBAKER" BEER. Pabst Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A. BICYCLE BRAKE—Morrow Free Wheel 300,000 in use; sold throughout the world. Fine any Cycle; the originator. Eclipse Mfg. Co., Elmira, N.Y., U.S.A. GINS and WHISKIES. Fleischmann & Co., Cincinnati, O., U.S.A. TYPEWRITERS—"New Century." American Writing Machine Co., New York, U.S.A. HIGH EXPLOSIVES—Nitro. POWDER, PLASTINE, GRANULAR. The Nitro Powder Co., Kingston, N.Y., U.S.A. Cable Address: "Nitro." W. U. Code. SHARPENING STONES FOR EVERYTHING THAT HAS AN EDGE! Oilstones, Scissors, Razors, Axes, Grindstones, Emery and Corundum Stones and Wheels, Grind Corundum Abrasive Materials of all kinds. The Pitts Mfg. Co., Pitts Station, N.Y., U.S.A.	ELECTRIC GENERATORS AND MOTORS. For DIRECT or ALTERNATING Current Work. Northern Electrical Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis., U.S.A. Ask for Catalogue No. 249. Response Negative, wanted. HARVESTING MACHINERY. Adrians, Platt & Co., Poughkeepsie, New York, U.S.A. WELL-DRILLING & BORING PLANTS. Extending required to sink deep wells for Oil, Gas, Minerals or Water. Oil Well Supply Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A. WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY. Berito Machine Works, Beloit, Wis., U.S.A. GASOLINE VAPOR LAMPS—For Store, Street and Home Use. The Turner Brass Works, Chicago, U.S.A. Cable address: "The Turner," Chicago. PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES. Lovell Dry Plate Co., New Rochelle, N.Y., U.S.A. STEAM ENGINES—Boilers, etc. Dealers write for prices and catalogue. Comstock Mfg. Co., Comstock, Mich., U.S.A.	"CLING-SURFACE" FOR BELTS Produces a non-slipping surface that is not a merely clinging or adhesive material, but a permanent, reliable, and safe surface for all belts of any kind. Write for literature and prices. Cling Surface Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A. SHOVELS, SPADES SCOOPS & DRAIN TOOLS. The Wyoming Shovel Works, Wyoming, Pa., U.S.A. BOILERS and RADIATORS. For Steam and Water Heating. Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Co., Manufacturers, Agencies desired. Syracuse, N.Y., U.S.A. ROLLING STEEL DOORS and SHUTTERS. Steel Cases and Shelving for Merchandise and Smd for Catalogue No. 1. Office Records. The Kinsner Mfg. Co., Columbus, O., U.S.A. TOOLS—For all workers in metal or wood. Catalogue No. 16A free. The L. S. Starrett Co., Athol, Mass., U.S.A. BARREL-MAKING MACHINERY. The Peter Gerlach Company, Cleveland, O., U.S.A. SAFES. (Fire Resisting.) The Hall's Safe Co., P. O. Box 245, Cincinnati, O., U.S.A. HATS. E. M. Knox, Fifth Ave., New York, U.S.A. LANTERNS—DIETZ. R. E. Dietz Company, Established 1840, New York, U.S.A. JEWELERS' FINDINGS. Branch Tongues, Joints, Catchers, etc. Geo. B. Fuller & Son Co., Pawtucket, R.I., U.S.A. Sole Wholesale Correspondence solicited. RAZORS—"Star" Safety Razor. Kample Bros., 8-10-12 Reade St., New York, U.S.A.
--	---	--

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Nov. 25.
S. S. Doric, Smith, from the Orient, at 11 a. m.
Wednesday, November 26th.
Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Russ, from Tacoma.
Schr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Waimea at 5:30 a. m., with 4346 bags sugar.
Schr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Nawiliwili and other Kaula ports, at 3:25 a. m.; 13 bbls pol, 50 bags rice bran, 11 bbls empty bottles, 103 pkgs sundries.
Thursday, Nov. 27.
Schr. Walealeale, from Kilauea, at 7:20 a. m.
Schr. Ke Au Hou, from Hanalei, at 2:05 a. m.

DEPARTED

Tuesday, Nov. 25.
S. S. Mowera, Hemming, for the Colonies, at 1:30 p. m.
Schr. Claudine, for Hilo and way ports.
Schr. Julia E. Whalen, Harris, for Hilo.
Schr. W. G. Hall, for Kaula ports.
Schr. Maui, for Maui ports.
S. S. Doric, Smith, for San Francisco.
Schr. Rob Roy, for Wailua.
Wednesday, November 26th.
S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, at noon for San Francisco.
Am. bk. Gerard C. Tobey, Scott, for San Francisco at 2:30 p. m.
Schr. Lehua, for Molokai, Maui, and Lanai ports at 5 p. m.
Schr. Kaula, Bruhn, for Punaluu, at noon.
Thursday, Nov. 27.
Schr. Lehua, for Molokai ports, at 11:35 a. m.
Schr. Mikahala, for Kaula ports, at 5:15 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
Per schr. Mikahala, from Kaula, Nov. 25.—O. Onstead, S. Lesser, E. E. Conant, M. A. Rego, R. D. Moler, Mr. Werdeemeyer, Alexander Lindsay, Kachelaui, Kagunuta, Mrs. William Hastie and children, Miss A. Dusenberry, Mrs. A. Everson, Mrs. Joshi, Chong Chew, Chong Kee, 37 deck.
Departed.
Per schr. Claudine, for Hilo and way ports, Nov. 25.—Mrs. Geo. R. T. Moler, child, C. C. Kennedy, J. S. Moler, J. Michaels, Dr. J. S. McGrew, Mrs. D. Forbes, Mrs. J. W. Leonhart, Robt. A. Young, A. W. Richardson, C. A. Long, E. W. Fuller, C. R. Olsen, J. Linnoff, H. S. Podgett, C. Streckwald, Mrs. K. Alona, Mrs. A. Richardson, Mrs. M. Louissou, Mrs. Wery and son, J. Mouritz and wife, Mrs. Lishman, Master Ross, Judge Kepokai, H. Tallant, N. W. Aluli, O. M. Atwood, Major Harris, Dr. Y. Miyata, J. W. Leonhart, E. E. Olding, W. R. Grimwade, Rev. A. B. Weymouth, J. Ferg, MacGregor, Wm. Jamieson and wife, Father Reginald, Bishop of Panopolis, Robert Hind and wife, Miss Talcott, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Ford, Rev. W. Ault, Rev. S. L. Desha, Rev. Woo Yee Poo, Mrs. Rev. Lela A. Kaipo, Mrs. Hemming and three children, Mrs. Jas. Scott, J. H. Soper, Dr. Y. Nagai, Y. Tokukui, Mrs. Onama and daughter, Mrs. Jas. Crozier and two children, A. Aalberg, C. Nedate.
Per schr. Lehua, for Molokai, Nov. 25.—Rev. J. M. Naole.
Per schr. Maui, for Maui ports, Nov. 25.—J. P. Cooke, A. W. Van Valkenburg, Mrs. Kakani and 4 children, John Ferreira, T. P. Du Rose, S. E. Lucas, W. S. McLean, J. W. Kalua and wife, J. R. Meyers and wife, J. W. L. Marshall, C. J. Finkel, L. A. Thurston.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.
U. S. S. Iroquois, Rodman.
MERCANTILE.
(This list does not include coasters.)
Abby Palmer, Am. bk., Johnson, Newcastle, Nov. 18.
Alden Besse, Am. bk., Kessell, San Francisco, Nov. 6.
Andrew Welch, Am. bk., Drew, San Francisco, Nov. 2.
Andromeda, Nor. bk., Rotter, Iquique, Sept. 23, in distress.
Brizeux, Fr. bk., Pachis, from Cardiff, Nov. 24.
C. D. Bryant, Am. bk., Colly, San Francisco, Nov. 10.
Coronado, Am. bk., Potter, San Francisco, Oct. 28.
Excelsior, Nor. bk., Daunell, Newcastle, Nov. 16.
Irrigard, Am. bk., Schmidt, San Francisco, Nov. 8.
King Cyrus, Am. schr., Johnson, Newcastle, Nov. 16.
Norma, Br. sp., McLaughlin, Hamburg, Nov. 15.
Marion Chilcott, Am. sp., Nelson, San Francisco, Nov. 23.
Mary E. Foster, Am. schr., Russ, Tacoma, Nov. 28.
Robert Lewers, Am. schr., Underwood, Port Gamble, Nov. 4.
Wallacetown, Ill. sp., from London and Caloa.

OWNERS TRY TO SELL ANDROMEDA

The decision of the owners of the distressed Norwegian bark Andromeda, which is now lying in the Row, not to put her in a seaworthy condition because of the great expense that they would thus have to bear, shows that not only on the Pacific Coast is the sailing ship trade dull, but also pretty well over the whole world. Freights in Europe must be frightfully low or the Andromeda's owners would put her in shape again for the rule of the Norwegian line. As always been never to dispose of one of their vessels but to sail them until they sink.

It would cost about \$16,000 to put new masts and rigging into the Andromeda here. Prevailing freight rates do not warrant the spending of that amount of money by her owners. For that reason a Captain Potter will now discharge his crew and will stand by the vessel himself until he receives further advice from her owners.

The French bark, carrying the same name as the South African bark, is lying in the port, waiting for a cargo. The withdrawal of the bark from South Africa, the principal drought in South Africa, which is the principal cause of the bark's being in the port, is the principal cause of the bark's being in the port.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

only a few of the matters which have caused the shipping rates of all parts of the world to tumble and Norwegian owners feel the effects of poor rates in any portion of the world quickly as their vessels are trading everywhere. One finds them carrying American wheat and canned goods from the Sound country to Europe, lumber to South Africa, cargoes from every part of Europe to South Africa, iron wood from Australia to Cape Colony, and in dozens of other capacities which keep them away from their home ports for years at a stretch.

Another thing that causes the Andromeda to go by the boards is that Norwegian shipowners are loaded up on barks. For years they have been purchasing barks by the dozens from England and other countries and they consequently have too many of this class of vessel on their hands while many of them would like to dispose of their big sailing fleets and invest their money in tramp steamers and it would be hard today to find a Norwegian sailing master whose ambition is not to some day be in command of a steamer.

BURIED HIS FRIEND IN DEEP BLUE SEA

Few sea captains entering this port are better liked than good hearted Captain Ames of the freighter Tampico. But Ames is not himself this time. He is all broken up. In Seattle one of his oldest friends, W. B. Maxwell, a wealthy business man, wished to make the trip to Honolulu with the captain, and so the obliging skipped gave him the feathered and easy job of purser.

All went well for the first five days of the voyage, and Captain Ames enjoyed his friend's company. Then on the evening of the next day Mr. Maxwell fell down the companionway leading from the Captain's office on the bridge to the saloon on the main deck. Mr. Maxwell was not bruised, but despite the most careful treatment that could be given an injured man, he died the next morning.

Then Captain Ames, with tears in his eyes, superintended the work of storing his friend's body away in his canvas coffin. A gale of wind was blowing. Heavy seas were buffeting the vessel, yet it became Ames's sad duty to conduct short funeral services over the remains of his best friend before his body was shot over the rail. It was a strange and impressive scene that no man aboard the Seattle-Honolulu steamer will forget.

Then, his head bowed in grief, Captain Ames had to labor overtime in caring for his vessel and her 2,700 tons of cargo as the vessel plunged into heavy seas and a gale that lasted for six days. The Tampico has no bulwarks, only a wire fence around her main deck, and over the main deck tremendous waves swept without hindrance. The men at the wheel had considerable difficulty in steering the monster, and those on duty on deck had to move with the greatest caution lest they should be swept overboard.

The steamer will not go to Kahului this time as there is no cargo there for her. She is discharging at Irrigard wharf.

Kinau May Be Crowded.

Present indications are that the steamer Kinau, which resumes her old run to Hilo and way ports on Tuesday, will take away quite a load of people who have been awaiting her return for some time in order that a trip through the channels will be as pleasant as possible. The vessel is now alongside of her old wharf, and will commence taking in freight today. The old Wilder's schedule will now be established again the Claudine returning to her old run to Maui ports.

Duke of Fife Coming Here

The steamer Duke of Fife was expected at the time the Doric left Yokohama to leave Kobe on November 19th with a general cargo for Honolulu and Tacoma. She will bring 800 tons for this port.

Billie Much Overdue

The German bark Billie, out 158 days from Hamburg for this port is now considered considerably overdue.

KIPLING'S "EVIL EYE."

Fishermen in and around Gloucester, Mass. are firmly of the opinion that Rudyard Kipling has the evil eye. He wrote a book about them some years ago and named twenty fishing boats therein. Everyone of those boats has met with disaster the last two years having foundered in a recent gale. Among English soldiers there are not a few who also think that there is something uncanny about Kipling's eye.

When you cannot sleep for coughing, it is hardly necessary that any one should tell you that you need a few drops of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, and all other ailments of the throat and lungs. It is a safe and reliable remedy for all coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, and all other ailments of the throat and lungs.

ABRAHAM NO MYTH.

To Demonstrate It, Prof. Hilprecht Shows a Little Cameo.

A little cameo tablet was the central point in Dr. Hilprecht's third lecture on the University Babylonian expeditions in the Epiphany Baptist Church. A photograph of this tablet, 4,600 years old, was thrown on the screen, and then the great archaeologist proceeded to demonstrate from it that Abraham, the father of the Christian, Jew and Mohammedan faiths, was not a myth, but a reality, as the Bible teaches.

The tablet was inscribed on both sides and was found in the great temple of Basrat Nippur. The writing on one side dated back to 2650 B. C. Then came some great calamity and the little tablet was carried by its ruler to the city of Suza, and about 1300 B. C. the King of Babylon wrote this inscription on the back of it, presenting it to the chief goddess of Nippur for the preservation of his life.

About a thousand years later, as shown by the raw cuttings, a Parthian jeweler, searching for material, found it and was going to cut it into beads for a necklace when (as centuries before) another calamity fell upon Babylon, and at last, 3000 years later, the Pennsylvania expedition found it and brought it home.

"These tablets," said the lecturer, "tell their story simply and conclusively that no scholar has ever raised a doubt. Abraham, with his family, left the same region, departed from his fatherland, which the Elamites had turned into a desert and made a camping ground for their armies. The Bible has told this story very briefly. The little stone from Nippur, wandering about for 5000 years, is accepted as a matter of course. The men of whom it speaks have truly lived, but Abraham, of the same time, his history supported by millions over all the world, is just as historical, yet thousands treat him as a myth."

In describing the finding of thousands of tablets in the Temple of Basrat the doctor stated that they were discovered at various depths. In fact, the last temple or fortress, 300 B. C. to 290 A. D., was built on the ruins of the older temples, the earliest being of the reign of Sargon, 3800 B. C.—Philadelphia Press.

CARIB CANNIBALS.

A recent Colonial report on the Caribs of Dominica is interesting. Very mysterious is the origin of the fierce savages, now almost extinct, who were in possession of the smaller West Indian islands when the first white man burst "into that silent sea."

They showed a distinct Mongolian character, and it would be hard to distinguish a Carib infant from a Chinese child. Some twenty years ago a Chinaman, who had drifted to Dominica, declared the Caribs to be his own people, and married a pygmy Carib woman. The resultant child showed no deviation from the native type.

Today they have dropped their man-eating ways; but in the sixteenth century they scoured the Spanish Main in search of human food, and from Porto Rico alone have said to have taken more than five thousand men to be eaten. Though Spaniards, Frenchmen, Dutchmen, negroes, or Arrows, were all meat to them, yet these Caribs seem to have shown preference for certain nationalities. Davis, for instance, in "History of the Caribby Islands," tells us that "the Caribbeans have tested of all the nations that frequented them, and affirm that the French are the most delicate, and the Spaniards are the hardest of digestion." Laborde, also, in one of his jaunts in St. Vincent, appears to have overtaken, on the road, a communicative Carib who was being the tedium of his journey by gnawing at the remains of a boiled human foot. This gentleman only ate Arrowwaks, "Christians," he said, "gave him the belly ache."

BIG TIPS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Speaking of high prices, Henry Norman's new book on Russia throws some interesting light on what it incidentally costs to visit St. Petersburg. To begin with, he tells us every house and hotel there contains a swarm of servants, and each one expects a tip. The man who takes your coat and hat at a private house thinks ten cents is little enough, and if you give a dollar or two to the attendant who performs the same modest service at an official residence he is only satisfied. The tips of a wealthy Russian to a waiter at a good restaurant are something enormous. A decent room in a first-class hotel costs about \$4 a day, and a closed carriage to take you to dinner, ten minutes drive away, costs \$5. A few sheets of note paper in your hotel costs you a shilling, and the cheapest kind of a bath \$1. Mr. Norman is a great traveler, and it is his testimony that St. Petersburg is far and away the most expensive city in the world.

OLD MEN WORKERS.

Men of thought have always been distinguished for their age. Colossus, Sophocles, Pindar, Anacreon, and Xenophon were octogenarians. Kant, Buffon, Goethe, Fontenelle and Newton were over 80. Michael Angelo and Titian were 89 and 99 respectively. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, lived to be 80. Many men have done excellent work after they have passed 80 years. Lander wrote his "Imaginary Conversations" when 85. Isaac Walton wielded a ready pen at 90. Habermann married at 80 and was still working at 91. Michael Angelo was still painting his giant canvases at 89, and Titian at 90 worked with the vigor of his early years. Fontenelle was as light hearted at 88 as at 40, and Newton at 82 worked as hard as he did in middle life. Cornaro was in far better health at 95 than at 40, and as happy as a sandboy. At 100, Dr. Dooley was still practicing as a physician in 1897, going his daily rounds at the age of 103. William Reynolds Salmon, M. R. C. S.,

Conbridge, Glamorganshire, died on March 11, 1897, at the age of 103. At the time of his death he was the oldest known individual of indisputably authenticated age, the oldest physician, the oldest member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and the oldest Free Mason in the world.—Chamber's Journal.

PLANTS THAT COUGH.

Man has not a monopoly of coughing. Before there was a vertebrate on the earth, while man was in process of evolution through the vegetable world, Etada tussiens—that is what botanists call him, while we know him as "the coughing bean"—coughed and blew dust out of his lungs. Recently botanists have been giving special attention to this bean, and tell interesting things about it. It is a native of warm and moist tropical countries, and objects most emphatically to dust. When dust settles on the branching pores in the leaves of the plant and chokes them a gas accumulates inside, and when it gains sufficient pressure there comes an explosion with a sound exactly like coughing and the dust is blown from its lodgment. And, more strange still, the plant gets red in the face through the effort.

WANTED TO SAVE TROUBLE.

A British major was sent some years ago to establish order in a small town in Africa which had been placed temporarily in charge of the local military commandant, a man who had risen rapidly from the position of storekeeper and who, not satisfied with his official elevation, had elevated himself on the day the major arrived by drinking too much. The first act of the major was to place the commandant under lock and key, but the inebricate managed to burst his bonds and invade the telegraph office, from which place he dispatched this wire to the colonial office: "Chamberlain, London: Man here named Thorold questions my sobriety. Who is Thorold? Wire at once to avert bloodshed."

School teachers and other responsible persons on these Islands that have a little spare time can hear of something to their advantage by writing to Geo. Osborne, Paauhio, Hawaii.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Nov. 10.—H. D. Roberts, by Mortgagee, to H. F. Harrington, Tr., D. por. R. P. 1787, kul. 33FL, Kuwili, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$4000.

Est. of J. K. Kaunamano, by Administrator et al. to H. E. Hendrick, D. int. 4n R. E. 6788, kul. 2281, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$105.

Nov. 12.—Lin Wo Chan, Co.-P. D., general merchandise, River St., Honolulu, Oahu; general merchandise, Lahaina, Maui. Capital \$5000.

A. N. Campbell, Tr., to Mary A. Richards, D. Ap. of R. P. 1628, kul. 3153, Vineyard St., Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$4000.

Nov. 14.—Yim Jin Kong and wife to Lum Wing, D. por. R. P. 3546, kul. 10498, Kahihi, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1000.

Nov. 14.—Helen B. King and husband to B. Cartwright, D. lot 18, bld. 38, Laniwai Ave., Pearl City, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$2000.

Nov. 15.—M. Vivishawa and wife to J. E. Taylor, D. lot 18, bld. D, Kapioian Park Addition, Waikeiki, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$350.

H. F. Harrington to J. D. Gaines, Tr., D. por. R. P. 1797, kul. 33FL, Kuwili, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

Wm. R. Castle, Tr., to Mrs. Annie Rose, D. por. R. P. 6332, kul. 1424, and por. R. P. 6332, kul. 1299, Kapaekapa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$290.

Geo. W. Hayseiden to A. B. Wood, D. lots 9, 10, 29 and 30, bld. A, Kulaokahua, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1 and mortgage \$3,000.

Nov. 17.—C. T. Simerson and wife to A. N. Kepokai, D. R. P. 3547, kul. 539, Honaunau, Kona, R. P. 3185, kul. 6993, Honaunauka, Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$700.

E. L. Williams to J. T. Ferreira, D. Land Patent 3946, Paauhio, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

J. F. Ferreira and wife to E. L. Williams, D. Land Patent 3946, Paauhio, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

E. Bashaw and wife to J. W. Mason, D. two-fifths int. in lots 261 and 278, Olua Reservation, Puna, Hawaii. Consideration \$150.

H. Long and wife to J. N. Da Cambra, D. int. in Hul land of Uluamua, Makawao, Maui. Consideration \$165.

IT'S THE TRUTH

Tell a man it's a food and he doesn't want to pay for it. Tell him it's a medicine and he says it doesn't look like it. Then tell him it's both a food and a medicine and he thinks you're playing some game on him.

Yet these are the facts about Scott's Emulsion of pure cod-liver oil. It is the cream of cod-liver oil, the richest and most digestible of foods. The food for weak stomachs. The food for thin bodies and thin blood.

But that's only half the story. Scott's Emulsion is also a medicine. It gives new strength and vigor to the whole system and especially to the lungs.

Scott's Emulsion is also a medicine. It gives new strength and vigor to the whole system and especially to the lungs.

THE "SPITE HOUSE" SOLD.

The notorious "spite house," of New York City, 5 feet wide and 102.2 long, four stories high—built by Joseph Richardson, a wealthy contractor, because an owner of adjoining property wouldn't pay him his price for it—has just been sold by Miss Dellaria Grace Richardson, his daughter. Real estate dealers have bought the house, but what they want with it is a puzzle, though they are said to consider it a bargain for any other buyer at \$15,000. Fancy what the stairways must be in such a structure. Every piece of furniture had to be designed expressly for its place. Yet the Richardsons dwell in it for nigh twenty years.

The National Guard target practice shoot will be held on December 7th. It was the intention to have held the shoot yesterday, but owing to the presence of the Oregon and New York in the harbor a few weeks ago the shoot was postponed. The warships were directly in the range of the targets and no practice could be had for fear of injuring some one on board these vessels.

BY AUTHORITY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT—TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Amy Josephine French, Libellant, vs. Towneley Thorndyke French, Libellee.—Term Summons—Libel for Divorce.

The Territory of Hawaii.

To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy.

You are commanded to summon Towneley Thorndyke French, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the November Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 3rd day of November next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Amy Josephine French, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Libel for Divorce. And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, this 8th day of October, 1902.

(Sig.) J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

The foregoing is a true, full and faithful copy of the original summons in said cause, and it is hereby certified that said cause was continued to the February, 1903, Term of said Court and that in the meanwhile publication of said summons be made according to law.

Witness my hand this 25th day of November, 1902.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk Judiciary Department 2439—61F.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated May 9th, 1891, made by Rosalie A. Andrews, wife of Thos. L. Andrews, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to Elizabeth Muther, Mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 131, pages 190-192, and which said mortgage was duly assigned on the 8th day of May, 1893, by said Elizabeth Muther to William O. Smith, Mary S. Parker and Henry Waterhouse, Trustees under the will of W. C. Lunali, deceased, which said assignment is recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 131, page 151, said Trustees under the will of W. C. Lunali, deceased, intend to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction in the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, on Saturday, the 27th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of all those certain lots or parcels of land situate on the mauka side of Young street in said Honolulu, known as lots P and Q, on the Hawaiian Government Map of Kulaokahua, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the mauka side of Young street 348 feet, N. W. of the N. corner of Young and Keeaumoku streets, and running by true bearings:

N 21° 12' E 146 9 feet along Lot R
N 68° 48' W 100 0 feet along Lots E and D
S 21° 12' W 146 9 feet along Lot O
S 68° 48' E 100 0 feet along Young street to the initial point.

Area, 14,690 square feet. Being the same premises described in Royal Patent (Grant) No. 3538. Together with all the rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms Cash, United States Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchaser. For further particulars apply to William O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu November 28 1902
WILLIAM O. SMITH
HENRY WATERHOUSE
Trustees under the Will of W. C. Lunali, deceased.
2439—Dec 2 5, 9 12, 15 19 26
3637—Nov 23 Dec 26 27

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Woldeimar Muller, of Kona, Hawaii, to William R. Castle, Trustee, dated August 1st, 1894, recorded in Liber 151, page 52, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for non-payment of both interest and principal.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 15th day of December, 1902, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of said mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, November 14th, 1902.
W. R. CASTLE, TRUSTEE.
Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of a parcel of valuable land, with the buildings and structures, appurtenant, and the fine coffee plants thereon, covering in all 28.48 acres, covered by Patent 4061, on Lot 1 of Survey 11 of Homestead Lots, in North Kona, in Pahoeke.

2435—1902.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Look Hop Co., a co-partnership of Honolulu, of which Ching Wal Fook, Chin Wing Fui, Yuen Chew Ho, Yuen Fing Fong (alias Gin Yan), and Ahl, since deceased, were co-partners, to Lewers & Cooke, Limited, an Hawaiian corporation, which mortgage was dated April 6, 1901, recorded in book 220, page 284, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 15th day of December, 1902, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle or P. L. Weaver, attorneys for mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, Nov. 14, 1902.
LEWERS & COOKE, LIMITED.
Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage and to be sold on said day or postponement of said sale, unless the amount due with expenses of foreclosure shall be paid, are as follows:

That certain leasehold of premises on the easterly side of River street, mauka of Kukui street, in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, T. H., described or intended to be described in a certain lease made by John R. Gilliland to Hee Leong and Hung You, dated Oct. 16, 1899, for a term of twenty-five years from Nov. 1, 1899, at a monthly rental of fifty dollars, which said lease was assigned to Look Hop Co., a co-partnership, by bill of sale dated Nov. 6, 1899, recorded in book 197, page 397, which said lease was corrected and confirmed by a lease made by J. R. Gilliland to said Look Hop Co., a co-partnership, dated Oct. 20, 1902, and described by metes and bounds, as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of River street, and running by true bearings, North 47° 50' East 149.5 feet from the east corner of River and Kukui streets, and running by true bearings as follows:

(1) S. 26° 5' E. 55 feet along land described in L. C. A. No. 141, Apana 3, issued to Kelekuhi, less a small strip conveyed to John R. Gilliland to Mary Levis; thence

(2) N. 57° 50' E. 122 feet along boundary line of the lot belonging to Angela E. Kunha; thence

(3) N. 13° 25' W. 68.5 feet along remaining portion of the lot of John R. Gilliland; thence

(4) N. 41° 35' E. 66 feet along said lot of John R. Gilliland, occupied by him as a house lot; thence

(5) N. 63° 50' W. 88 feet along the remaining portion of said Gilliland's lot and along the northeast line of land described in L. C. Award No. 11082, Apana 3, to the easterly side of River Street; thence

(6) Along the easterly curve of said easterly side of River Street to the place of beginning.

Said premises being a portion of land described in L. C. Award No. 11082, Apana 3, of L. C. Award No. 2338, Apana 1, and of L. C. Award No. 1411.